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LAST EDITION

MR. HENDERSON CLINGS TO THE STOCKHOLM IDEA

Says He Would Rather Consult
With the German Minority
Before Peace Than With Au-
tocracy After Military Victory

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

BLACKPOOL, England (Thursday)—That the idea of a Stockholm conference is thoroughly alive, whether it ever takes place at Stockholm or not, was the position taken up today by Arthur Henderson in his speech to the Trade Union Congress as fraternal delegates from the Labor Party. Those who were fondly imagining the contrary would find before many days, perhaps before many hours, were over that the Congress Parliamentary Committee and the Labor Party Executive Committee had taken the first step to secure a resurrection of the idea. "I do not withdraw one word I have said," Mr. Henderson added. "I am not where I am as an unofficial member, merely because I supported the Stockholm conference. I am here, as Gladstone said, in a position of greater freedom and less responsibility because I refuse to desert the people who sent me into the Government."

Mr. Henderson received a great ovation on rising to speak and his speech was marked by unusual vigor and confidence. In referring to the closer cooperation now being arrived at between the Labor movement and the industrial wing represented by that congress and the political wing represented by the Labor Party, Mr. Henderson observed that had such a joint organization with its tremendous voting strength held its proper place in the international field before the war it was just possible the war might have been averted. A thoroughly representative international working class movement would make national and economic war well nigh impossible.

Continuing, Mr. Henderson said that he thought advantage might possibly be taken of his words to believe indispensable necessity to this desirable condition of affairs is the complete destruction of absolute government by Kaisers and Tsars to be replaced by free democracy. This immense world conflict can only be finally successful—I emphasize the word "finally" because some people mistake military victory for final and complete success—when autocratic government has been completely and forever destroyed. Therefore I would rather consult with the German minority before peace than with representatives of an autocratic Government after military victory has been secured.

Continuing, Mr. Henderson expressed his deep regret at the failure of the allied conference in London, a failure that had an important bearing on this question of autocracy versus democracy. After what the German Government "ad done," he declared, in an interesting passage, the form of government in Germany was no longer a question for German people alone, and therefore he wished they had been able to say to German Socialists, especially the minority: "Here is your opportunity. There can be no settlement until you have smashed those who brought this war about."

In conclusion, he declared that the working classes who had given most and suffered most were not going to allow the matter of peace to rest entirely in the hands of diplomats, secret plenipotentiaries or even politicians of the common kind unless they allowed the voice of the common people to be heard.

Mr. Henderson's speech was preceded by speeches from Messrs. Lord and Golding, representing the American Federation of Labor, who spoke very vigorously on the necessity of prosecuting the war till Germany was thoroughly beaten.

FRENCH STATEMENT ON SHIPPING LOSSES

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Friday)—The statement of French shipping losses from U-boat warfare for the week ending Sept. 2 gives the following particulars: Vessels of all nationalities entering French ports, 825; departures, 743; French vessels over 1600 tons sunk, three. No fishing vessels were sunk, and none under 1600 tons were sunk. One French vessel was unsuccessfully attacked.

GERMANY MELTING STATUES

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Friday)—A Berlin dispatch reports that it has been decided to melt down bronze statues for munition purposes. The Munich correspondent of the Lokal-Anzeiger reports that orders for the appropriation of statues have already been issued in Bavaria.

PUBLIC BLAMED FOR HIGH PRICES

CHICAGO, Ill.—J. Ogden Armour, millionaire packer, believes that meat prices will be reduced "only when the buying public permits the retailer to dispense with frequent and costly deliveries and consumers pay their bills promptly."

"Meat price increases are not due to big profits, so far as the meat purveyors are concerned," Mr. Armour declares in a magazine article to be published soon.

"When the quick-moving, advertised and standardized foods crowd the moving stuff off the shelves, and when the number of stores is limited to a point which will permit of a big business being done by each—then, and not until then—will the retailer be able to pass meat and other foods along to the consumer at a price which will not seem high."

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

The fighting has slackened down along the fronts, or perhaps it would be truer to say that it has become less spectacular. The grim work of raids and counter-raids, of the dropping of explosives by aeroplanes, and of the attack upon shipping by submarines, goes steadily on, but it is one of the moments when the grand attacks have, for the moment, ceased to be, largely owing to weather conditions, but also, owing to the necessity of bringing up guns and matériel after the recent rapid onward movements.

On the Julian and Carso fronts there is still heavy fighting, but it is largely scattered, presumably by the object of securing new jumping-off points for the Italians, and the linking up of the positions already gained.

In Livonia the world is witnessing further effects of the demoralization of the Russian forces, which having fled precipitately on the Riga front, are now retreating in apparently anything but good order in the direction of Petrograd. The German fleet is also reported to be operating in the mouth of the Gulf of Finland, so that it would seem as if a concentrated attack by land and sea on Petrograd was at present the chief object of German concern.

Austrian Stronghold in Danger

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An official dispatch received from Rome by the Italian embassy says:

"The Italian offensive has assumed a character of great vigor on the tableland of Bainsizza and is pushing the enemy beyond the Chiapovano Valley. The enemy has tried several diversions at the east of Gorizia and on the hills between Santa Catarina and San Marco, all these attempts being utterly defeated."

"Further south the Austrians undertook repeated counterattacks in great numbers with no result."

"Major Morath, commenting in the Pester Lloyd, says that the dash of General Cadorna's army in the recent battle of the Isonzo has surpassed anything attempted before."

"The battle has developed in three different sections; on the littoral between Dosso Falti and the Hermada; secondly, on the Vipacca Valley, and thirdly, on the Bainsizza Plateau. The Italians with the occupation of Monte Santo have made the position of the defenders extremely difficult. The Italian attack against the Hermada is without doubt threatening this powerful stronghold and making the position of the Austrians there almost untenable."

"An interesting item appears in the Neue Freie Presse, which announces that the Polish legions which ought to have formed the nucleus of the future Polish army will be placed under Austro-Hungarian command, and will be sent to the Italo-Austrian front. In Italian circles the news is wholly discredited, in view especially of the attitude taken by Italy in regard to the independence of Poland. Italy cannot believe that the Polish patriots will

(Continued on page two, column one)



Operating in Gulf of Riga, according to semi-official dispatch, German warships are believed preparing way for attack by land and sea on Petrograd

PREMIER DENIES GERMAN CLAIMS

Mr. Lloyd George Absolutely
Convinced U-Boats Will
Never Beat Down Strength of
Britain—Russia's Position

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—Mr. Lloyd George was this morning presented with the freedom of the borough of Birkenhead, which he visited to sign the burgess roll. The Premier was accompanied by Mrs. Lloyd George, Miss Megan Lloyd George and Lord Leverhulme. Large crowds had gathered outside the town hall long before his arrival.

Addressing the audience assembled to witness the ceremony, the Premier pointed out that the docks at Birkenhead were still busy despite the submarines and would remain busy until the end of the war.

The whole allied cause and world freedom depended on British sea supremacy, which would be more than maintained. He then refuted the allegations of German statesmen and the press that the submarine figures which he had recently given in the House of Commons and the speed with which the British losses were being made good were inaccurate. "The figures given," he said, "were absolutely correct and that fact ends all hopes of the enemy to win." He was absolutely convinced that German submarines would never beat down the strength of the British Empire or hopes of an alliance by all the efforts they could make.

Recent Russian news was not good, but he had always thought the revolution would have the effect of postponing victory, though he had expected an early recovery of Russia; but through it all patience must be exercised. Under fire, Russian leaders were preparing broken-down machines, and he was confident they would succeed eventually. He was more concerned with the harmful effect Russia's failure would have on the cause of world democracy than its effect on the war. Germany had only now decided, the Premier said, to invade Russia with the sword because all her other methods and machinations had failed.

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—Mr. Lloyd George's annual speeches at the Welsh Elsteddof are becoming an integral feature of that institution. Yesterday at Birkenhead, where the Elsteddof was held this year, he spoke of peace at home and of the importance of small nations to the big empires.

Mr. Lloyd George, on arriving at the Elsteddof, was received at the borough boundary by the Mayor of Birkenhead. The Prime Minister was accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Megan Lloyd George, Lord Leverhulme and others, and a touch of color was given to the scene by the robes of the Druidic bards. Referring to the annual question of the Archdruids from the Elsteddof platform, "Is there peace?" Mr. Lloyd George said, "Is there peace among ourselves? Are we sinking all differences, sectarian, political and personal in the prosecution of the war for which the people everywhere are making such great sacrifices?"

In a striking passage Mr. Lloyd George said, "You might say, 'What about Germany? Germany has not yet felt the full strain. When she does she will realize the essential value of real freedom. If Russia had enjoyed more freedom in peace she would have been more united in war. Unity in action is not the suppression of freedom. It is its highest expression.'"

Mr. Lloyd George then turned to the value of the little nation. "The idea that you cannot have many nations in one empire is perishing of its own folly," he said. "There are new nations in the British Empire—Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa—and it is very remarkable and significant that the more conscious and clamant these new nations become the deeper their affection becomes for the British Empire, the more

effective and real their contribution to its strength."

The Prime Minister then touched on deeds of the dominions in the war and said that great empires well directed were essential to the security of human freedom. "One shivers," he said, "to think what would have happened to the liberty of nations had it not been for the British Empire with all its resources, its power, its strength. 'Great empires are necessary for protection,' for security, for strength, but we must have small nations for concentration and for intensive effort. It is the little trees that bear fruit, and among the choicest fruits given for the delight of mankind much the best has been grown in the little nations, planted in the garden of the Lord."

BONNET ROUGE CASE IN FRANCE

Statements Made by M. Duval
Regarding Origin of Check
Found on Him After Journey
to Switzerland Prove False

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The civilian court is satisfied that the director of Bonnet Rouge, Almeyreya, was assassinated by his keeper, Bernard, who will be court-martialed. Statements made by M. Duval, the manager, regarding the origin of the check are proved false. He received it from Marx for the support of Bonnet Rouge, Tranche Republicains and Les Nations. M. Duval has been handed over to the military authorities.

THE WAR-TIME ELECTIONS BILL

Canada's New Franchise Measure Introduced Into House—
Women Partially Included—
"War Service" a Basis

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont. (Friday)—"War service should be the basis of war franchise," said the Hon. Arthur Meighen, Solicitor-General and Secretary of State, when in the absence of Sir Robert Borden, he introduced the War Time Elections Bill yesterday in the House of Commons, and this remark may be said to be the keynote of the measure. The necessity of an election during war time was brought about by the action of the opposition in refusing to allow of the extension of the present Parliament for another year.

It was explained by the Solicitor-General that the bill would affect an election only during war time or during mobilization, and would go out of existence directly the war was over. Its two principal features are a partial franchise of the women of the country, and a partial disfranchisement of a portion of the foreign-speaking population of Canada, and a total disfranchisement of the "conscientious objector." As to the female vote, Mr. Meighen pointed out that at present there were some 300,000 of the best of Canada's sons overseas, a large proportion of whom would not be in the position to exercise the franchise at the coming election, which would be doing them a great injustice. Some 30,000 men had made the supreme sacrifice, and their voices would be silent, while those who had stayed at home would be heard. Again there were some thousands of men, prisoners of war, who were suffering unspeakable torture for the sake of those at home. To repair in some measure this injustice the Government had decided to give the vote to the nearest female relatives of the men of the expeditionary forces who had left Canada, and thus the wife or widow, the mothers, the daughters and sisters of overseas soldiers will, by the present bill, become enfranchised. The suffrage to women was limited to the kin of soldiers, having regard to the fact of the large number of female emigrants from Europe who have become naturalized by marriage, or by some other method, and the Government felt in the circumstances, that it would be unfair and unreasonable to admit such to the franchise. Further, it was only by this limitation that the "soldiers living, dead or in chains," would have adequate voice in the great election shortly to be fought in Canada.

Mr. Meighen then hinted that when the war was over, a wider franchise might well be given to the women of this country. Coming to the question of exemptions, the Minister contended that so far as legislative control attained the end, the obligation of war service and the right to war franchise should go hand in hand. Those to be exempted under the provisions of the bill were the class who were relieved of military service on conscientious grounds and that portion of the Dominion who had recently come to Canada and who were of alien enemy birth or near extraction. If the conscientious objector refused to fight for the existence of his country, then neither should he have any say in the carrying on of the war.

Speaking of the aliens born in enemy countries, and who had become naturalized in Canada during recent years, the Minister stated that he was pleased to be able to place on record that, taking everything into consideration, they had conducted themselves satisfactorily, but that nevertheless it had been found undesirable to enlist them for combatant service, as many of them would have their nearest kin fighting against us on the battlefields.

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PORTO RICAN LABOR STATEMENTS DENIED

Emphatic denial that the American Woolen Company has ever contemplated or contemplates importation or use of Porto Rican labor is made today by William M. Wood, president of the company, who returned to Boston from Washington today. About two weeks ago the president of the Boston Central Labor Union claimed that such plans were pending and that the officials of the company had been in communication with United States authorities making arrangements for the bringing of Porto Rican labor to the Lawrence mills of the company.

COAL PROBLEM NOT YET SOLVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The coal situation in the United States has not improved, according to reports received here, and the feeling throughout the country is anything but reassuring. Committees from many sections are in Washington seeking to arrange so that supplies, especially in the North and in industrial sections, can be delivered at once.

Reports also indicate that because of the fact that retail prices have not been fixed, private consumers everywhere, manufacturing plants, apartment houses, public institutions, in fact the entire country cannot make contracts because dealers do not know what price to give.

Present indications are that Dr. Garfield will not be able to arrange through his local committees for retail price fixing before December, when the winter will be well begun.

INITIATIVE VOTE NEXT THURSDAY

Delegates to Massachusetts Constitutional Convention Adopt
Order on Question of Refer-
ence to the People

An order was adopted in the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention today with a view of reaching a vote on the initiative and referendum resolution Thursday, Sept. 13.

The order provides that the time of Wednesday, Sept. 12, shall be evenly divided between the proponents and opponents, that on Thursday the proposed amendments to the resolution shall be considered in order, and that the debate on the amendments shall be limited. It is believed that discussion of the amendments can be finished in time to vote on the main question before adjournment Thursday.

The delegates have been debating the initiative and referendum resolution while sitting as a committee of the whole. Hence, the main question next Thursday will be substantially as follows: Shall the committee of the whole recommend to the convention that the resolution be adopted? A vote to recommend adoption of the resolution will be practically the same as a vote in favor of the initiative and referendum, in the form in which it then appears in the resolution.

If there is a "yes" majority, the resolution will come before the delegates, sitting in convention, at a later date. It will take its first reading automatically on being received. On the second and third readings, there will be opportunity for debates and the presentation of amendments. Finally, there will be the concluding stage when the resolutions will be debatable but not amendable.

Despite these additional votes which must be taken on the initiative and referendum, even if it runs the gauntlet of the committee of the whole, there is much significance attached to the vote planned for next Thursday because it is regarded as a test vote. If, say the advocates, the resolution meets with the favor of a majority of the committee of the whole, the opponents will find it a difficult matter to defeat the proposition during the subsequent three readings.

The order for a test vote next Thursday was offered by Mr. Luce of Waltham and was substituted for a similar order presented by Mr. Coombs of Worcester. The Luce order was amended, on motion of Judge Lummas of Lynn, so that each proposer of an amendment might have at least 10 minutes for argument next Thursday.

Several delegates spoke against limiting debate on the initiative and referendum. Mr. George of Haverhill

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AVIATION CAMPS TO CLOSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—The large aviation camps at Leaside and Armour Heights, this city, will be closed by the end of September, the American and Canadian cadets and mechanics now in training there by that time being transferred to Jacksonville and Ft. Sam Houston, in the South. Dismantling the planes will commence about September 25.

LABOR ALLIANCE OF AMERICA IS FIRMLY LOYAL

It Upholds President Wilson and
Votes to Form Branches in
All Centers Where Pacifists
Have Been Most Active

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The objects and aims of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy holding its first national meeting here were admirably brought out at meetings Thursday in speeches by Samuel Gompers and Frank B. Walsh, while the convention adopted resolutions upholding President Wilson and urging that a branch of the alliance be formed in every city, and be especially active in centers where the pacifists have made the most noise.

Mr. Gompers and Mr. Walsh made it plain that the duty of every citizen, and especially of every union laborer in this crisis, is to do all in his power to support the Government, and give that support in a concrete form, so that there may be no lack of war supplies or supplies needed in industry at home, for the success of this nation. The shortening of the war, depends in a large measure on the speeding of industry and loyal efforts of labor.

The alliance replied to criticisms of the Peoples Council that this country's war aims have not been definitely stated, that President Wilson, on the occasion of his address to the Senate on Jan. 22, 1917, in his war message of April 2, and in his note to the Pope, has clearly stated these aims, and that these aims are "entirely consistent with the great ideals of democracy and internationalism for which the American labor movement has always stood."

Mass meetings were held Thursday night simultaneously in St. Paul and Minneapolis. Mr. Gompers, Mr. Walsh and John Spargo speaking in St. Paul, and Charles Edward Russell making an address in Minneapolis in which he repeated a statement made in an interview earlier in the day that Riga in Russia has not been taken by the Germans, but "by the combined efforts of Senators Stone, La Follette and Gronna in the Congress of the United States."

The resolution on war aims declares, in part:

"The so-called Peoples Council and other organizations allied with it, professing to speak in the name of the working people of America, have declared that the aims and purposes for which we are at war have not been definitely stated. These people have made a great deal of clamor, demanding that the President of the United States make a definite statement of the reasons why we are at war and the ends we seek to attain. We, the members of the Minneapolis conference of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, declare that this demand of the Peoples Council and other pacifist organizations, even if made in good faith, is entirely unwarranted. The record shows that the aims and purposes of this nation have been stated with singular lucidity and precision by the President of the United States on various occasions."

"On Jan. 22, 1917, before the United States entered the war, President Wilson, in an address to the Senate, set forth the principles which should govern any peace with which the United States could associate itself, and be true to its noblest ideals and traditions."

"Since the United States entered the war the President has upon three notable occasions clearly and explicitly set forth the American aim, the objects of which must be attained by any peace to which the United States can agree. We refer especially to the war message of April 2, 1917, the note to Russia on May 26 and the reply to His Holiness, the Pope, dated Aug. 27, 1917."

I. W. W. Literature Seized

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Large quantities of prohibited literature, souvenirs of the Lawrence strike and numerous articles were seized by federal authorities here yesterday at the alleged headquarters of the I. W. W. on Benton Street. Raids in the various adjacent towns as well as this city last Wednesday have not resulted in any arrests, it was announced yesterday.

COMPULSORY PILOTAGE

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

BRISTOL, England (Friday)—For some time it has been urged that compulsory pilotage should be adopted for all alien ships entering British Channel ports, and it is now stated that such steps have been taken.

POTATO RESTRICTION IN FRANCE

PARIS, France (Friday)—The Ministry of Provisions, in view of the beginning of the potato harvest and of the fact that the entire harvest is needed for food, has issued a decree restricting the grades of the product which starch manufacturers may use to small or faulty potatoes.

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LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

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consent to go and fight for their oppressors against the nation which most energetically than any other has insisted upon the recognition and absolute independence of Poland.

"It must be remembered that Italy makes the independence of Poland a condition sine qua non of any peace proposals or discussions."

Italians Stand Firmly

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Friday).—From Rome reports, there is no sign of any slackening in the fierce struggle on the Italian front. An Austrian counter-attack with fresh troops on the Carso Plateau has been successfully repulsed by the Italians, who have valiantly held all ground they have recently conquered, while, northeast of Gorizia, the battle is being fiercely contested, and the Italians are evidently gradually wearing down Austrian resistance.

At the southern end of the line it now appears the Italians have been able to reach practically the extreme limit of their advance in last May, and contrary to results then obtained have now been able to hold the positions won round the foot of Hermada.

On the Riga front, there is very little further news of moment coming through. At the north end of Russia's retreating wing the River Melupe, 4 to 5 miles north of the River Aa, has been crossed, and due east of Riga the line has been pushed back so that a rather sharp salient has been formed, with Friedrichstadt as its apex. The exact strength and condition of the retreating armies is difficult to define, but there is still evidence of Russia's ability to hold Friedrichstadt, the line of the Dvinsk to the southward remaining so far unbroken. On the British and French fronts bad weather is largely responsible for the continued lull in operations of any magnitude, particularly in Flanders. German aircraft have again been bombing British hospitals in the back areas behind the lines.

Riga Cleared of Defenses

PETROGRAD, Russia (Friday).—Russian gunboats and torpedo boats conveyed steamships and floating defenses out of the port of Riga before the Germans occupied the Baltic city, an official statement declared today. The Russian war craft remained in the mouth of the Dvina "until the last moment," the statement asserted. Of the fighting out of Riga the statement said:

"Beyond rear guard encounters there was nothing material to report from around Riga."

Warships Off Russian Coast

LONDON, England (Friday).—It is reported from Helsinki, Finland, that a German fleet has been observed at the entrance to the Gulf of Finland, says a dispatch from Copenhagen. It is supposed, the dispatch adds, that the fleet is preparing for an attack on Revel and Kronstadt, the Russian naval bases.

Riga Front Broken

PETROGRAD, Russia (Friday).—It is semi-officially announced that a German fleet has appeared in the Gulf of Riga. During the last two days the Riga front has been broken on a width of 60 versts. Throughout Tuesday the Germans energetically pursued their offensive, particularly north of Uxkull, in order to cut the Riga-Venden Railway.

British Withdrawal

LONDON, England (Friday).—Vigorous German assaults against positions north of Erezburg, gained yesterday by British troops, forced withdrawal of the British to their previous lines, Sir Douglas Haig reported today.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday).—The German official statement issued on Thursday reads:

Western War Theater.—Front of Crown Prince Rupprecht: In Flanders the activity of our army and the enemy artillery continued strong, especially between the Houthoult Wood and the Ypres-Comines Canal.

After nightfall the British twice attempted to attack our lines with strong forces between the road leading from Ypres to Poelcapelle and Zonnebeke. Both attacks broke down with heavy losses and without result under our fire and in hand-to-hand fighting.

Army of the German Crown Prince: On both sides of the Laon-Soissons road and on the eastern portion of the Chemin des Dames the artillery activity increased appreciably at times. In the evening, after drumfire, the French infantry advanced to the attack southwest of Pargny-Failin, but were unable to reach our entanglements, owing to our defensive fire.

Before Verdun the intense artillery duel continues, especially on the eastern bank of the Meuse. Thus far there has been no infantry activity.

On Tuesday night our army attacked London, Southend and Margate. The incendiary effect of our bombs dropped was observed. One of our airplanes has not returned.

Fourteen enemy airmen and one captive balloon were shot down on Wednesday on the continent.

Front of Prince Leopold: Before the front of the eighth army the Russians are continuing their hasty retreat toward the north and the northeast. On the Dvina the enemy troops have evacuated their strong positions as far as Friedrichstadt.

During our rapid advance the number of prisoners taken and the extent of the booty, which has not yet been completely ascertained, amount to 120 officers and more than 7500 men and

180 guns, 300 machine guns, several armored cars and a very large quantity of war material of all kinds.

Army group of Archduke Joseph: In northwestern Moldavia there was lively artillery fighting, as well as engagements in the forefield.

Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: A Rumanian thrust in the mountainous northwest of Fokshani, near Muncelul, failed. As a result of our thrusts, prisoners were brought in.

Macedonian front: German reconnoitering enterprises west of Lake Presba, and other enterprises by the Bulgarians east of Lake Dorian, were successful.

The supplementary German official communication issued last evening says:

Thursday northeast of Ypres and Lens strong British local attacks failed. The artillery duels continued.

In the east Russian rear guards near Newkopsen and southwest of Nica, 70 kilometers east of Riga, have been defeated by our cavalry.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Friday).—The official statement issued on Thursday night says:

On Wednesday there was again great activity in the air. The enemy airmen on several occasions interrupted the work of our artillery machines and attacked our airplanes employed on long distance bombing raids. A few bombs were dropped behind our lines by hostile machines during the night; little damage was done.

During the day our machines dropped eight bombs on railway sidings near Ghent, five on large sheds at Maubeuge, 54 on billets around Douai, 38 on airdromes east-northeast of Cambrai, and 61 on various other targets.

During the night 10 bombs were dropped by our airmen on airdromes near Courtrai, eight on an airdrome east of Lille and 28 on other targets. In the air fighting on Wednesday five enemy machines were brought down and five others were driven down out of control. Three of ours are missing.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PARIS, France (Friday).—The official communiqué issued on Thursday reads:

There was violent artillery fighting in the region of Cerny. On the front north of the Aisne two German attacks, one near Quilly-Bassee, south of the Coucy Forest, the other east of La Fère on Champenoise. South of Bouvettes we carried out an action which enabled us to take prisoners.

In the vicinity Rheims we made a surprise attack which permitted us to penetrate the enemy first line. In the Champagne our batteries obtained the ascendancy over the artillery of the enemy, which developed a particularly violent fire in the sector between the Main de Massignes and the Butte du Mesnil. We replied vigorously against the German first lines and prevented an attack by the enemy troops.

On both banks of the Meuse (Verdun front) the artillery was active. A German reconnoitering party which attempted to approach our lines at Vaux-les-Palameux was dispersed by our fire. In Lorraine, near Lioey, we repulsed a surprise attack.

Several bombs were thrown on Dunkirk, wounding civilians. French squadrons on Wednesday night bombed the aviation ground at Marville, the railway station at Challeranz and numerous enemy encampments.

The official communication issued by the War Office last night reads: There was reciprocal artillery activity in the Champagne, in the region of Souain, Tahure and Mont Haut, as well as on both banks of the Meuse.

Eastern theater (Sept. 5): In the region of Dova Tepe, east of Lake Dolan, two Bulgarian attacks were repulsed. One of them, carried out by several companies, left in the hands of the British troops a number of prisoners, including one officer. Quite lively artillery fighting took place on both sides of the Vardar, particularly on the left bank of the river, where the British artillery fiercely bombarded the enemy works.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PETROGRAD, Russia (Friday).—The official statement issued on Thursday follows:

In the Riga region, north of the Livonian Aa: We continued our retirement northeastward, crossing the River Melupe. In the region of the Pskov road and the Livonian Aa our infantry retired in the region of Segovoid and Ligat, which is 25 versts southwest of Venden.

Our troops operating in the region east of Riga are continuing to retire under the enemy pressure, reaching the approximate line of Klagenberg, Moretberg, Kesiran and Friedrichstadt.

There were fusillades elsewhere on the front. Rumanian and Caucasian fronts: There were fusillades and scout operations.

Aviation: On Saturday and Sunday our airmen successfully bombed depots in the region of the Kizil railway, dropping about 865 pounds of bombs. On Sunday about 793 pounds of bombs were dropped on the villages of Slonovoyko and Klunuyek, southwest of Grimalov. In the region of Viatka our artillery brought down an enemy airplane, the occupants of which were made prisoners.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
ROME, Italy (Friday).—The official report made public on Thursday says: The struggle continues northeast of Gorizia. On Wednesday we captured 26 officers and more than 500 men.

On the Carso repeated attacks by the enemy forces south of the Breto-vizza Valley were broken up by our firm resistance and prompt counter-attacks. We made about 200 prisoners.

Enemy batteries and troops in the

Bazza Valley, at Tolmino, to the east of the Chiapovano Valley, in the Voiciz region and on the reverse of the Hermada were very effectively bombarded by our aviators.

On the Trentino front parties of our Arditi destroyed one of the enemy advanced posts near Baone-Chiese and emplacements in the Zurez region, east of Lake Garda.

VISIT PAID TO AMERICAN CAMP ON MARNE DAY

President Poincaré, M. Painlevé and General Petain Impressed With Pershing Force

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PARIS, France (Thursday).—The headquarters of the American army in France were visited today by President Poincaré, M. Painlevé, Minister of War, and General Petain, the occasion being the third anniversary of the Battle of the Marne.

The Battle of the Marne, which is generally regarded as having been the fatal blow to the aims of Prussian militarism in precipitating this war and ultimately, it is hoped, to Prussian militarism itself, spread over many days, from at least Sept. 3 to Sept. 9, but it was on Sept. 6 that Marshal Joffre issued his famous order directing the whole line of the French army to stand fast and began that counterblow which led to the retreat of the German army on the evening of Sept. 9.

M. Ribot took the opportunity to restate France's terms, after the visitors had been welcomed by General Pershing, and had inspected the camp and the troops, whose appearance impressed them very greatly. Following the inspection they went on to La Fère on Champenoise.

M. Ribot said that France is not fighting to conquer territory. She only wants her own, the provinces torn from her by the abuse of strength. The restitution of Alsace-Lorraine is not a question for diplomats to discuss. It is the first condition for the establishment of the rights of nations, which shall guarantee the peace of tomorrow against further violence. If France demands reparation for the ruin inflicted on her she does not ask Germany to pay a punitive sum, but only that she should be compelled to repair the evil done to France and to join the civilized world in demanding guarantees for a lasting peace founded on right.

The German people must understand it rests with them to give these guarantees by freeing themselves from an unjust tyranny and military despotism which is such a heavy burden to them as well as a danger to the rest of the world. If Germany refuses to become a peaceful democracy, she risks her economic interests, for she makes the world suffer from her constant aggressiveness and cannot complain if other nations then seek to protect themselves by every possible means.

FERE-CHAMPENOISE, France (Thursday).—Marshal Joffre today reviewed the scene of his triumph of three years ago, when he turned back the Germans at the Marne.

Escorted by other heroes of the Battle of the Marne, the marshal traversed the now historic ground from the heights near Fere-Champenoise to Mondement and reviewed the scene of the valor of the French troops, of which this was the third anniversary. The party was composed of President Poincaré, Generals Foch, Petain, Gouraud, Payolle and others. M. Ribot, French Premier, M. Painlevé, Minister of War and Marine, M. Steeg, Minister of Public Instruction, and many other men connected with state and army life.

GENERAL JOHNSTON AT ARSENAL

Brig-Gen. John A. Johnston, U. S. A., commander of the Northeastern Department, with his aid, Lieut. J. J. O'Hare, went to Watertown this morning for an inspection of the arsenal, and to be the guests of the commandant, Col. Tracy C. Dickson, at luncheon.

Maj. O. A. Pritchard, chief clerk, has been assigned to Camp Meade at Annapolis Junction, Md., where he will act either as assistant to the adjutant or as brigade adjutant. He will remain in Boston until ordered to his new post.

In speaking of the great number of those evading the draft law, Major-General Edwards stated this morning that while the hand of the law would reach out after them in every case, it would be public opinion and sentiment more than anything else which would eventually round them up. "People won't stand for this sort of thing," he said, "the slackers will have to do their bit."

Power to Enforce Fuel Law

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Pomeroy of Ohio, after a conference on coal with Dr. Garfield, yesterday issued a statement warning operators that the Fuel Administration was prepared to enforce the law, and that it "has teeth in it." The statement concludes: "I hope the coal operators and dealers will be patriotic and humane enough to comply with this law without making it necessary to invoke the criminal penalties. The law will be and ought to be vigorously enforced, and I am confident that Dr. Garfield will be firm in his purpose to enforce it, both in letter and in spirit, for the relief of the public."

BUNAU-VARILLA DECORATED

BAR-LE-DUC, France (Friday).—General Guillaumat, commander of the French armies at Verdun, has just bestowed the decoration of the Legion of Honor, with the rank of commander, upon Maj. Philippe Bunau-Varilla, the former Director-General of the old French Panama Canal Company, who was wounded on Sept. 3.

BUMPER PEACH CROP EXPECTED

New England Crop to Be a Large One, Says Secretary of Food Commission, Though Smaller Than First Estimates

Massachusetts will have a "bumper" peach crop this year, according to John D. Willard, secretary of the Massachusetts Food Commission, who points out today that, although the original estimate has been lowered by later reports, a crop of about 375,000 bushels should be expected.

About two weeks ago the secretary of the New England Peach Growers Association, notified the Food Commission of the State, that a crop of about 500,000 bushels was estimated. During last month the association held meetings in Hartford, Conn., and plans were made to take care of the enormous crop expected this year. Such plans, it was stated, were to assure the consumer of an abundant supply of native peaches.

Now come reports from the western part of Massachusetts claiming that the peach crop has been overestimated, some asserting that it will be 40 per cent below the original estimate. Some individual reports from farmers are quoted in the statement from the New England Peach Growers Association, but these are said to be the "extremes" for losses and show a decrease of more than 50 per cent. Even with a reduction in the original estimate for this year's peach crop, the supply generally expected, it is pointed out, will probably exceed those of recent years.

The main difficulty, however, in reducing the retail price, says Mr. Willard, will be the lack of freight cars. It is expected that the 44 public markets throughout the Commonwealth will aid. In Springfield, special arrangements have been made for the delivery of peach purchases, and the plan has the backing of the State Board.

DAILY BULLETIN OF MARKETS BUREAU

"With an increased amount of vegetables on the market this morning and a large number of farmers reporting prices continued firm and some price advances were noted," says today's bulletin from the Bureau of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture in Boston. "The local supply of tomatoes reaches its climax for the season this week and with farmers generally reporting a short crop. Prices ranged from \$1.50 to \$2 per bushel of 56 pounds with fancy pack bringing \$2.25. Consumers are again urged to complete their winter supplies of tomatoes, as prices evidently will not be less for this season."

"About 4000 boxes of corn were reported and prices were firm at yesterday's figures. The corn supply also reaches its climax for the season this week and next."

"Other vegetables remain practically unchanged as to supply and price. Cabbage is unusually cheap for this season and practically a drug on the market. Carrots, beets, marrow and turban squash, string, wax and shell beans still continue good buys. Native celery is increasing."

"Farmers' prices collected by the United States Bureau of Markets and Retail Prices by the Massachusetts Board of Administration."

Produce delivered at prices received by farmers: Apples, 702 bushels (all grades), 75¢@82¢, retail, 8¢@12¢ quart; beans, green, 923 bushels (32 quarts), \$1@1.75, retail, 8¢ quart; beans, wax, 259 bushels (32 quarts), \$1.25@1.50, retail, 8¢ quart; beans, shell, 325 bushels (32 quarts), \$1.50@1.75, retail, 7¢ quart; beets, bunch, 568 boxes (18 bunches), 40¢@50¢, retail, 5¢ bunch; beets, cut, 98 bushels, 75¢@90¢, retail, 5¢ pound; cabbage, 1228 barrels (80@90 pounds), 60¢@70¢, retail, 2¢ pound.

Carrots, bunch, 55¢ boxes (24 bunches), 65¢@75¢, retail, 5¢ bunch; carrots, cut, 273 bushels, \$1.50@1.75, retail 5¢ pound; corn, white, 3232 boxes (5 dozen), 60¢@75¢, retail 20¢ dozen; corn, yellow, 668 boxes (5 dozen), 75¢@85¢, retail 20¢ dozen; cucumbers, 104 boxes (6-7 dozen), \$2@4, retail 5¢ each; lettuce, 1292 boxes (18 heads), 50¢@81¢, retail 5¢ head; onions, 330 bushels (52 pounds), \$1.65@1.75, retail 4¢ pound; onions, picking, 10 bushels, \$4@4.25, retail 20¢ quart; peppers, 663 bushels, \$1.25@1.50, retail 8¢ dozen; potatoes, 172 bushels, \$1.30@1.50; radishes, 200 boxes (5 dozen), 60¢@75¢, retail 4¢ bunch; squash, summer, 202 boxes (15-18), 25¢@40¢, retail 5¢ bunch; squash, winter, 215 bbls, \$1.25@1.75, retail 4¢ pound.

Tomatoes, 3870 bushel (56 lbs), \$1.25@2.25, retail 5¢ pound; cauliflower, 237 boxes (5-9), 50¢@1.25, retail, 15-25¢ each; celery, 760 dozen, \$1@1.25, retail 12¢ bunch; egg plant, 184 boxes (15-18), \$1.25@1.50, retail, 10-20¢ each; parsley, 249 bushel, 25¢@40¢, retail, three ounces 5¢; parsnips, bunch, 82 dozen, 50¢@55¢, retail 8¢ bunch; parsnips, cut, 18 bushel, \$1.50@1.75, retail 7¢ pound; romaine, 70 boxes, 30¢@40¢, retail 7¢ head; turnips, 15 bushel, 60¢@75¢, retail 2½¢ pound; lima beans, four bushel, \$2.50@2.75, retail, 10¢ quart; spinach, 219 bushel, 75¢@81¢; peaches, 59 baskets (16 qts), \$1@1.50.

CONTINUED TRIAL OF GEN. SOUKHOMLINOFF

PETROGRAD, Russia (Thursday).—Witnesses at the trial of General Soukhomlinoff, former War Minister, who is accused of high treason, unfolded in part yesterday the story of M. Soukhomlinoff, bearing out reports of the influence she established over her

husband. She is on trial as an accomplice in the crimes of which the General is accused.

Anna Goshkevitch, a former friend of the Soukhomlinoffs, testified that M. Soukhomlinoff frequently expended 100,000 rubles a year. When she was abroad her husband sent her almost his entire salary, and for the sake of economy he was forced to eat at the Officers' Casino. The witness declared that General Soukhomlinoff talked freely and carelessly of military secrets in the presence of visitors and told his wife everything. Secret papers from the War Office, she said, often lay about his home, where they might have been read and copied.

Much of the time during the session was occupied in reading more than 100 letters written by the former War Minister to General Januskevitch, former chief of staff, in the period between the beginning of the war and the resignation of General Soukhomlinoff. In some of the letters complaint was made of the slow movement of troops and the lack of energy shown by commanding officers. The troops were praised, but it was stated Russia would be better off if certain generals were on the side of the enemy. In one letter General Soukhomlinoff said Russia had two enemies in the Caucasus, the Turks and General Mischelevsky.

General Soukhomlinoff complained often that he was hindered by the Ministry of the Interior and by various grand dukes. In one letter he accused Grand Duke Sergius of exerting a harmful influence in the artillery department. He also was bitter toward General Guchkov, former Minister of Munitions, saying he was spreading reports concerning lack of munitions at the front which might be of advantage to the enemy, and that this virtually amounted to treason.

It appeared from letters that General Soukhomlinoff became aware of the shortage of supplies on the Gallician front and accordingly advised a rapid advance and the seizure of the four principal Carpathian passes, after which he felt, the troops should take the defensive for the winter.

INITIATIVE VOTE NEXT THURSDAY

(Continued from page one)

thought it was presumptuous on the part of members who had had unlimited time for debate to propose restricting other delegates. Former Governor Brackett opposed the Luce order, quoting a former jurist as remarking that delegates were meeting not to expedite business, but to do justice.

Adoption of the order was favored by Messrs. Luce of Waltham, Lowell of Newton, Curtis of Revere and Coombs of Worcester.

An effort of Mr. Washburn of Middleboro to sidetrack the order in favor of an order for night sessions was defeated by a vote of 101 to 66. Later, the same member offered an order for night session next week, but this motion was defeated on a voice vote.

The delegates also defeated a motion of Mr. Hart of Cambridge that there be an afternoon session today. A motion of Mr. Kinney of Boston for printing a daily pamphlet in which delegates might have "leave to print" their speeches was defeated after a brief debate.

Mr. Lowell of Newton offered an amendment to the initiative and referendum resolution providing for the so-called "executive initiative," whereby the Governor may refer to the people bills which he has recommended to the Legislature and which the Legislature has refused to pass; he may also refer to the people bills which the Legislature has passed over his veto, for a decision by the people whether or not it shall become law. The Legislature, on the other hand, may refer to the people bills which the Governor has vetoed and which did not get subsequently the required vote to pass them over the Governor's veto.

The substance of the Lowell amendment is similar to the "executive initiative" resolution which has been favorably reported by the committee on the executive and which has been published in detail. There will probably be considerable debate on this subject before the session closes.

THE WAR-TIME ELECTIONS BILL

(Continued from page one)

of Europe. This was only following the example of Great Britain and Australia. In Australia, during a war election, no citizen of alien enemy birth was allowed to vote, but Mr. Meighen pointed out that under the present proposed legislation only such as had become naturalized citizens since March, 1912, would be affected by it, all others being able to exercise the franchise. No man will be forced to fight who is under the act not allowed to vote. In other words, where the privilege of voting is withheld, an exemption from military service is granted, extending also to some who are under age. The remainder of Hon. Mr. Meighen's speech dealt almost entirely with the adjustment of the machinery necessary for the preparation of the voters' lists.

The bill was finally read a first time without any discussion, which is the practice in British parliamentary institutions, and the second reading was set for this evening, when the leader of the opposition, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, will probably speak.

Dr. Garfield Asks More Time
WASHINGTON, D. C.—All coal operators and miners of the country are requested by Dr. Garfield to hold no meetings to discuss coal prices and wages until the Fuel Administrator can select advisers and hear from those who believe themselves to be adversely affected by present conditions.

GERMAN MONEY AND I. W. W. CASE

Robert W. Bruere at Babson Conference Says Funds May Have Been Used to Promote Disturbances

WELLESLEY HILLS, Mass.—Speaking at the fourth annual Babson conference on cooperation here today, Robert W. Bruere, a New York labor authority of conservative socialistic views, admitted the possibility that some German money is being used to promote the disturbances of the Industrial Workers of the World in the West. The conference held its final session today at the Babson statistical building. J. A. Shepard of the Shepard Electric Crane and Hoist Company spoke in the morning regarding business finances.

Mr. Bruere's address, which featured the afternoon session, dealt wholly with the labor question. He was interrupted during his talk by one of the 150 efficiency experts and statisticians attending the conference, and asked if he believed German money was being used to foment or encourage the I. W. W. activities which are causing the federal and state authorities much concern. He did not know from first hand investigation that it was, but admitted the possibility. He said he had been in the West several months recently investigating labor conditions there.

About 33 per cent of the I. W. W. followers who have been deported in the Southwest, he declared, were owners of Liberty Bonds, and started the labor agitation because of their personal needs. Mr. Bruere stated the belief that industrial democracy has got to result from present conditions, but that it would have to be worked out gradually. He could lay down no definite plan of action.

When the United States becomes adjusted to these new conditions, he said, labor will cooperate in making the United States supreme in international competition. "It was the sentiment of the meeting that labor only wished a fair division of profits, and did not want to participate in ownership."

William C. Sayward, secretary of the Master Builders Association of Boston, said there is an imperative need of bringing labor to an understanding in the building trades today.

CHICAGO MAYOR FILES FIVE LIBEL SUITS

CHICAGO, Ill.—Mayor William Hale Thompson this afternoon filed in Circuit Court five suits for libel against Chicago newspapers and individuals, totaling \$1,350,000. The suits were as follows: Chicago Tribune, \$500,000; Chicago Daily News and Victor F. Lawson, publisher, \$250,000; Jacob M. Dickinson, former Secretary of War, \$200,000; H. H. Merrick, president of the local chapter of the National Security League, \$200,000; Arnold Joerns, secretary of the same organization, \$200,000.

FINDING ON ALIENS MADE

In a telegram from Provost Marshal General E. H. Crowder to Governor McCall today information was given for transmission to all the local boards of the State that thousands of aliens have declared their intentions of becoming citizens of the United States since June 5, registration day, and are therefore subject to draft.

The information emanates from the offices of the Deputy United States Commissioner of Naturalization, who says that he will be pleased to furnish information to any local board regarding any alien about which the board is in doubt.

General Crowder says that men who have become declarants since June 5, as well as those which were declarants before that date, are subject to the draft.

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GERMAN VIEWS ON WILSON NOTE
BERNE, Switzerland (Friday).—Declaring that President Wilson in his reply to the Pope has demanded nothing more than has been demanded by the people of Germany themselves, the Vorwaerts, in its Sept. 3 issue, replies to the Pan-Germanic press which has been criticizing it for the original reception given the Wilson note by the Vorwaerts.

"The situation at the moment is this," says the Vorwaerts, "an enemy power, before beginning negotiations with us, demands of Germany that which the German people themselves demand. It is natural that adversaries of German liberties should try to complicate matters. It is also natural that peaceful men carefully study the American note and protest against efforts to twist its meaning."

"In reality, the Wilson note contains nothing that is unacceptable to us. It imposes but one condition, and that an extremely acceptable one. The people of Germany are willing to furnish the guarantees that President Wilson asks for. If we are obliged to fight against four-fifths of the universe, it is not the fault of the German people. As America cannot conquer us, and as we have but little chance to enter Washington, this carnage is senseless and absurd. When it is proposed to tend to weaken the resistance of the Empire, those making this move are walking hand in hand with one of Germany's most relentless enemies."

GERMAN VIEWS ON WILSON NOTE

"The efforts of the Socialists to organize German democracy in the midst of the war tend to weaken the resistance of the Empire. Those making this move are walking hand in hand with one of Germany's most relentless enemies."

The Deutsche Tages Zeitung declares: "Democratic rule would be the ruin of Germany. It is the only means by which our enemies can bring about an ending of the war happily for them." It demands that the authorities concern themselves with the articles in the Vorwaerts and that it prevent a people in arms being delivered up "to the enemy by traitors" who are active in its own ranks.

In its Sept. 2 issue, Germania, after rejecting the suggestion of converting Germany into a democracy, suggests that the Pope continue his diplomatic work inasmuch as President Wilson has not shut the door on such efforts but has merely delayed consideration until the Allies' shall have had time to attempt another military thrust.

The efforts of the Socialists to organize German democracy in the midst of the war tend to weaken the resistance of the Empire. Those making this move are walking hand in hand with one of Germany's most relentless enemies."

AUSTRIA FACES POLITICAL CRISIS

Dual Monarchy Continues in a State of Ferment—Difficulties Confront the Esterhazy Cabinet in Hungary

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ZÜRICH, Switzerland—Despite all efforts of the young and energetic new ruler of Austria-Hungary, Charles the First, the political crisis, at the time of writing, continues in both halves of the monarchy. It is true that the parliaments in Vienna and Budapest have now new men sitting on the ministerial bench, but their tenure of office is far from secure. In Austria, indeed, the cabinet is avowedly only a provisional one, but how soon its successor will be nominated and how it will be made up nobody has the least idea at present.

It was often said that Austria-Hungary with her patchwork of nationalities was only held together by the personal influence of the venerable Emperor-King, Francis Joseph. Certainly since his reign the monarchy has been in a political ferment which shows no signs of subsiding.

In Hungary, the long rule of Count Stephen Tisza has at last been brought to an end. Few ministers could have withstood such persistent, continuous and violent attacks from political foes so long as he managed to do. But even his extraordinarily vigorous personality, backed by an unscrupulous disregard of parliamentary procedure and ruthless suppression of all obstruction, succumbed at last. In the best informed circles it is said that Tisza's fall was not brought about by the efforts of his political foes, but was due almost entirely to the King, whose express wishes for a sweeping reform of the antiquated and intolerably unjust and illiberal Hungarian franchise, Tisza had dared to withstand.

It is not impossible that the German Kaiser's strong support of Tisza, whom he is said to have regarded as the strongest man in the dual monarchy, may not have indirectly hastened his fall. For the new Emperor-King is said to be determined that Austria-Hungary shall cease to be so much under the dominion of her powerful German ally as she is generally credited with being, and he was, perhaps, not unwilling to show his independence of Kaiser William by turning out his Hungarian minister-friend. The Emperor Charles' more recent treatment of the Czechs has certainly shown that he is not afraid to take a line which is bound to give great offense to all German-Austrians, to say nothing of the German Empire itself.

But Hungary's new Minister-President, Count Maurice Esterhazy and his cabinet are having a very hard time. Powerful as Count Tisza was as Minister-President, he is even more powerful as the leader of an opposition which commands a majority in Parliament. The Esterhazy cabinet is very much up in the air, and so long as the war lasts will find it very difficult to make any real progress with franchise reform, should they desire to do so. To dissolve the present Parliament and hold new elections whilst the bulk of the voters are in the trenches, is out of the question. And just as soon as the war is over the vexed question of nationalities will again disturb the political situation in Hungary. How the cabinet is going to reconcile the franchise claims of the non-Slav races with the Magyar rule of the Kingdom is difficult to foresee.

But if the internal political complications are so perplexing in Budapest, they are far more serious in Vienna. So far the most desired re-assembly of the Austrian Parliament, which had not once met during the whole war, seems hardly to have proved a success. Indeed, many people are saying quite openly that events have shown that the murdered Minister-President, Count Sturgkh, was perfectly right in refusing to permit Parliament to meet.

Dr. von Koerber, who succeeded Count Sturgkh, retained the minister-presidency but a very short time after the accession of the new sovereign.

Of Count Ciam-Martinic, who came next, high hopes were entertained. He was a Czech aristocrat, rich, influential, and capable, and it was thought that his nationality would placate the Slavs. But Count Ciam-Martinic lacked experience of parliamentary men and affairs, and proved quite unequal to managing the Parliament he had called together in the face of opposition from many powerful quarters.

And so this last chosen Minister-President of the Emperor was forced to resign, having failed to conciliate either Germans or Slavs.

The German-Czech problem is, in truth, the central problem in Austrian politics—once that were solved the way would be open for a sound progressive policy—but so long as it remains unsettled, it offers a source of constant and serious difficulties for the future.

But what the Czechs propose as a solution would be the negation of Austrian state conception. Dr. Stranek, one of the most prominent Czech politicians, openly declared in the Reichsrat, that the Czechs no longer hope for the realization of their aspirations from Austria, but from the peace negotiations which was really only another way of saying from the victory of Austria's foes.



Blaavand, Norway

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

might be far wider reaching than they imagine.

The patriotic Austrians' view naturally is that these racial difficulties must be settled at home, and all the nationalities kept together in one monarchy. Concessions must be made from all sides, as the predominance of one race or nation can no longer be tolerated.

Just at present the chances of reaching a really satisfactory understanding between Czechs and Germans are far from favorable. Twice before, in 1890 and in 1912 the two nationalities had practically come to an understanding, but on both occasions the final ratification was upset by the Czech radicals. Those were peace times, but now the situation is much worse, as part of the Czechs are basing all their political and national hopes on peace—that is, on the defeat of the Central Powers. But the longer the delay the greater the difficulties.

From the present cabinet of officials there is nothing to hope. Dr. von Seidler has made some attempts to grapple with the problem, but they have so far failed, chiefly owing to the determined opposition of the more extreme Czechs. Seidler proposed—though the proposal is said really to have come from the Emperor—the formation of an advisory council to consider the question of constitutional reform. There were to be some 25 members, including deputies, professors, financiers and business men, who would make an exhaustive investigation of the whole problem and report to the Crown and Parliament. The project, however, found little favor, and has been abandoned. Other proposals include the formation of a parliamentary political cabinet with representatives of the leading nationalities. But some of the Czechs refuse to enter any government at all during the continuance of the war, and so the idea of a nationalist cabinet is not likely to be realized.

It looks very much as though all efforts to arrive at any real solution of the internal political problems in Austria and in Hungary also will be futile, so long as the war goes on.

STATE AID FOR BRITISH FARMERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Sir Arthur Lee, Director-General of Food Production, has published a statement with regard to the policy of his department which states that the cabinet, having decided that a large increase must be made in the acreage under corn and potatoes for the harvest of 1918, it has been the duty of the Food Production Department, acting through the agricultural executive committees, to apportion the task between the different parts of the country, and to see that the best use is made of existing resources in the way of labor, horses, machinery and other requisites.

Farmers throughout the country are required to make the fullest possible use of the resources actually at their disposal. In order, however, to help them in carrying out the remainder of the task that is beyond their powers, the department is obtaining, and placing at the disposal of the county committees, a large number of tractors, horses and other requisites (with such additional labor as can be procured). The Food Department requires farmers and others to make every effort to equip themselves at their own expense, with whatever additional resources they may need. In the way of tractors, implements, horses, and other requisites. In this way, alone, can the full national task be accomplished, for, however big the government effort may be, it can be no part of its object to relieve agriculturists of their proper responsibilities.

GROCERS UNITE IN DELIVERY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MCGREGOR, Ia.—The grocers in the town of West Union have put into operation a common delivery system as a part of doing their bit to keep down the price of food, and conserve man power, horse feed and gasoline. The four groceries have been running four individual delivery systems at an expense of over \$5000 a year.

WATER POWER IN NORWAY ABUNDANT

By The Christian Science Monitor special Scandinavian correspondent

CHRISTIANIA, Norway—In Norway special attention is being paid to the enormous reservoir of water power, which the mountain districts may be said to constitute, and steps are being taken to utilize it wherever possible.

Many years ago when a group of far-sighted men laid the foundations of the Norwegian nitrate industry they also acquired the water rights in many parts of the country, including the Matre Falls. The Matre works are now being pushed forward, and all the small watercourses are being shepherded into Blaavand. The water level is being raised 20 meters; the dotted line in the sketch indicates where the new level is to be, so that the small mountain farms will be entirely submerged. It is wonderful to contemplate how the snow of the glaciers and the mountains can actually be made to guarantee that regular supply of water which is so important to factories of all kinds. Formerly they were exposed to destruction by flood in the spring and likely to be inactive owing to lack of water during the winter. The dams built by the present day engineers increase the available power vastly and secure a regular flow all the year round, by enabling the spring surplus to be stored. The deep, narrow mountain valleys of Norway render the regulation of the water-courses and the building of the dams comparatively cheap.

REQUISITIONING OF NORWEGIAN VESSELS

By The Christian Science Monitor special Scandinavian correspondent

CHRISTIANIA, Norway—Shipowning circles in Norway are exercised about the threatened requisitioning by the American Government of tonnage building in American yards for Norwegian account. It is felt very strongly that the Norwegian shipowners had their eyes open and were largely instrumental in giving that impetus to American shipbuilding which neither American nor British shipowners supplied. They also feel that it is largely due to their initiative that American yards are now in a position to extend and develop in accordance with the requirements of the times.

Norwegian shipowners have, of course, benefited through the war, but the benefit has not been as large as might be thought by the uninitiated. Seeing how the Norwegian fleet was being depleted by war losses, they have had to bear an ever increasing expenditure for insurance at inflated values, and those who had sufficient foresight purchased other steamers at dear prices and contracted new tonnage at heavily increased cost when ever possible. It should not be counted against them that this foresight has been justified.

During the war Norwegian owners have contracted in the United States for steamers of altogether 800,000 tons dead weight capacity; out of this about half has been sold in America and about 100,000 tons are already under the Norwegian flag. The sales of these contracts were stopped long ago when it was seen what unexpected inroads the submarine campaign was making upon the Norwegian fleet; it is, therefore, a double disappointment now to be served notice of requisition, especially as the Norwegian shipowners have been consistently serving allied interests at a time when others were not doing so.

The British attitude toward neutral rights was severely criticized in all neutral countries and not least in the United States, and it is hoped in Norway that the United States Government will not prove to be even more severe in their handling of those who were, until recently, their fellow neutrals.

When similar questions arose in Great Britain with regard to steamers building in British yards for Norwegian account, a fairly equitable arrangement was arrived at. Facilities were given for their completion on

condition that they should run in trades of interest to the Allies at fairly substantial rates of freight, the rates at the time being, it is believed, about 60 per cent of the rates current for free neutral tonnage. A similar arrangement which would simultaneously secure the ownership of the ships to the Norwegians who had contracted for their building should surely not be beyond reach now.

CLAIMS OF ITALY TO CONSIDERATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy—The Conservative Milanese newspaper, the Corriere della Sera, shows itself none too well pleased by the recent declarations of Lord Robert Cecil in the House of Commons in which it professes to see a somewhat undue amount of consideration shown for Austria. There would have been nothing to complain of in the fact that the English statesman laid stress on the fact that German militarism must be overcome as a preliminary to peace. If, states the Corriere, he had not appeared to look rather more kindly on the fate of Austria. The way in which the speech had been greeted in the Viennese press justified this dissatisfaction. Austria, during the last few months had been endeavoring by various means to represent herself more or less as the victim of her headstrong ally and to renew the sympathy which she had enjoyed in former times in Paris and London. No one doubted for a single moment the perfect loyalty on which the British Government based its actions, but not even the pronouncement of an inopportune expression of which the enemy might make use should be allowed. It was not only on account of such expressions that the Corriere della Sera made complaint, but also because of certain omissions regarding the effort and the claims of Italy to be observed in some of the recent speeches by British ministers. Mr. Bonar Law had said lately that England was fighting for the liberation of Belgium and France, and Mr. Lloyd George had said that the future of the world depended on the cooperation of France and Great Britain. Neither the one nor the other mentioned Italy.

These omissions were not noted with any feeling of offended vanity, such a thing would be at once childish and grotesque. There was no need to demand praise and appreciation as if they were not sure of themselves. It was just because they were conscious of the value of the work accomplished by Italy that they cherished the not unjustifiable desire to see it remembered. Certainly no one of the Allies would dream of belittling it, but they did not like to see it passed over when the claims and the actions of their companions in arms were alluded to. It was really a question of sentiment, because they might remain satisfied with the knowledge that their claims were contained in signed written agreements. Italy was not a frigid schemer. She had thrown herself into the conflict actuated by the purest motives, and she felt herself justified in looking for rather more moral comfort from her allies. Did not every day furnish increasing proof of the value of Italy's action? It was no vain boast to record the immense importance of her neutrality and of her intervention, which had upset the plans of German aggression. What would become of the Russian army, if a large part of the Austrian forces were not held in play by the Italian troops? Mr. Lloyd George had spoken of the future of the world, but what would this be if Italy had hesitated to guarantee it. Italy was an essential element in preserving the balance, not only of the present situation, but still more of the future order of Europe, and her task could not be passed over in silence. The article ends with the assertion that these statements are made while Baron Sonnino is in London because of the conviction that his work will conduce to the bringing about of a state of mind more in harmony with Italian feeling.

GERMANY'S BIG POLISH PROBLEM

Herr Naumann Points Out Acts That Tend to Turn Thought Against Occupying Powers—Importance of National Idea

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FRANKFORT, Germany (via Amsterdam)—The Frankfurter Zeitung has drawn the attention of its readers to a pamphlet entitled "What Is to Become of Poland?" which has just been published by Friedrich Naumann, the author of "Central Europe." The brevity of the treatise, and the exigencies of the times have obviously prevented the author, it observes, from dealing with his subject as frankly and as exhaustively as could be wished, but it recommends to all Germans at all interested in the Polish question the pronouncement of an observer "who sees more than what lies on the surface, and whose vision is not bounded, like that of so many, by the economic point of view, but who has sharp eyes for the imponderabilia that weigh heavier in politics than anything that can be expressed in statistics."

Apparently the pamphlet in question was published before developments in Poland had culminated in the refusal of the legionaries to take the military oath prescribed, and the arrest of General Pilsudski and his associates, but even at the time of writing Herr Naumann evidently considered the situation in the occupied territory sufficiently serious, for the Frankfurter Zeitung sees a warning, for instance, which deals with the general relations between the Germans and Poles, he insists upon the mistake of characterizing the Poles as ungrateful, and endeavors to explain to his German readers that the Poles do not for the present regard their liberation as such. A people that has hitherto known only the policy of protest, cannot suddenly, he explains, be expected to possess an almost superhuman sense for actuality. There must also be taken into consideration, he adds, the fact that while with the German army belief in the German victory is a matter of course and beyond all doubt, the Poles, in view of their education and previous experience, absorb this belief but gradually and with all manner of reservations.

Dr. Naumann's own conclusion, after weighing all the questions at issue between German and Pole is that "the Pole who rightly comprehends his national development must desire to be linked up with that of Germany and Central Europe," but he goes on to point out that one of the chief factors in the shaping of contemporary Polish thought is the economic effect that the war has exercised on the country, and the inevitable tendency to hold the victor, now in occupation, responsible for the same. Requisitions and compulsory sales, he declares, have produced the impression that the Germans care nothing for Poland's capacity to continue to exist, while the commandeering of copper fittings and utensils in the factories has worn the appearance of an intention to wreck Polish industrial life. This, of course, is not actually so, he observes, but it is comprehensible that the Poles should regard it in that light. I have inspected various industrial plants, he writes, which had been despoiled of copper boilers, pipes, apparatus, and so on. It is true that I was not in a position to draw comparisons, as I could not ascertain to what extent factories in Germany had been subjected to the same procedure. It is also obvious that war's necessities must be met, and that in case of doubt occupied territory must give up copper from its factories before the homeland that is working for the war. But despite all these reservations I left those factories deeply moved, for even if what has been done there is necessary, it

is horrible. To any man, who has any feeling whatever for machinery, the machines standing there are like wounded animals. It is certainly preferable that machines should be wounded, rather than our sons and brothers, but there is still much copper in use in the household and in decoration that should be requisitioned before that taken from machinery. The impression conveyed is that of a proceeding which is not based on economic organization, and which is therefore inopportune. We ruin in this way more than we gain.

Dr. Naumann goes on to predict, however, that the linking up of Poland with the West will at least be an immense gain to Polish agriculture, and that this will compensate Poland for the upheaval of her industrial life. Finally, after an acknowledgment of the difficulties connected with the problem of building up the new Kingdom of Poland planned by the Central Powers, he warns his readers that no settlement can be satisfactory that does not make sufficient allowance for the strongly marked national consciousness of the Poles. If, he writes, the national idea is not satisfied, it may easily assume a revolutionary character one of these days, so soon as military conditions appear to permit of such a thing. My impression is that Warsaw would rather destroy itself than submit voluntarily to a fresh enslavement. In that center utilitarian considerations cease to prevail, and ancient fires are aflame. Many surprises are still possible in that quarter. In a struggle of desperation aristocrats and Socialists would join hands, and many sections of the bourgeoisie, irritated by the occupation and requisitioning, would lose their usual cautiousness.

Pleading further for the fulfillment on liberal lines of the promises of liberation held out by the Central Powers, Dr. Naumann writes: Great ideas must not be administered in too small doses. I fear, however, that this mistake has already been committed, and continues to be made every day. Before Nov. 5, 1916, the Central European Powers were entirely free to play the part of liberator or not. Once, however, they had made the so-called "grand geste," once they had proclaimed themselves as liberators, it would be contrary to the inner logic of their own action for them to allow each single step to be wrung from them. "Was du tun willst, das tue ganz."

MONUMENTAL ZONE PLANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy—It has been finally decided that the Capitoline Hill shall be included in the Zone of Monuments which has been instituted at Rome in the districts which contain the most important of the ancient buildings. Whether the capital should or should not be included was, until lately, undecided and the press signifies its pleasure that it is to come within the area. This is considered as a victory for public opinion and Italian sentiment, and it has a particular significance owing to the fact that the Palazzo Caffarelli, formerly the German Embassy, stands on the hill of the Capitol. The decision to include this neighborhood in the Monumental Zone will enable energetic measures to be taken toward clearing the Capitoline Hill, which has such historical and sentimental significance for the Italians, of all traces of foreign occupation. Within this zone the interests of the owners of property will be safeguarded and at the same time care will be taken that ancient remains and buildings which it is to the interest of the state to preserve carefully, shall not suffer in any way at the hands of private proprietors. Provision has been made in the decree respecting the new zone that if the interests of the proprietors within this area demand the construction of new buildings, or the alteration of existing ones, such work may be undertaken after permission has been obtained from the ministry and from the council for antiquities and fine arts. If, in carrying out the plans for the Monumental Zone, it should become necessary to expropriate any persons, full account will be taken in the indemnity paid to them, of the value resulting to their property from any improvements which they may have carried out on it.

LOUISIANA IS ACTING ON FOOD

State Council of Defense Orders Roundup of Vagrants for Work on Farms—Other Wide Measures Are Decided Upon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BATON ROUGE, La.—The action of the Louisiana State Council of Defense last Wednesday, when it took its first action, ordering a roundup of all vagrants in the State for work on the farms, was the first turn on the grindstone which is to sharpen the axe for the food speculator and middleman in Louisiana. The State will cooperate in every way with Herbert C. Hoover, who has announced that his first work will be to free the cities and towns of the middlemen. Harry D. Wilson, commissioner of agriculture for Louisiana, received from Mr. Hoover instructions relative to the work to be done by the state organization in the nation-wide campaign to reduce prices and presented these instructions to the council of defense.

In connection with this, Dr. W. R. Dodson, director of the state experiment station, was named a member of the committee to cooperate with Mr. Wilson in obtaining for the consumer foodstuffs direct from the farmer at reasonable prices, one of the most important parts of the work of the defense council.

The authority of the State Council of Defense is greater than that ever given to any previous body in the history of Louisiana. Under an act of the special session of the Legislature, the council has the power "to control the supply of food, fuel, seeds and certain other personal property in times of scarcity." It has the power to call to its aid the entire police force of the State, to enforce its edicts, and it is expected that one of its principal executive agents in this work will be the home guards, or state constabulary, created at the recent special session of the Legislature. The courts have been instructed to expedite such work of the Council of Defense as may come before them, and sheriffs, police chiefs and constables have been ordered to put the work of the council ahead of everything else. In short, the Louisiana State Council of Defense is taking control of the resources of the State for the greatest good to the greatest number during the period of the war.

Enlargement of the State Bureau of Markets, which has been so successful that it has been copied by seven other states, was announced as one of the plans of the council. This market bureau keeps the consumer in direct touch with the producer, and has been of great aid in eliminating the middleman.

As a result of Mr. Wilson's visit to Washington, it was decided at the meeting that a state-wide campaign be inaugurated immediately for increased production and conservation.

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HOW KAISER INTRIGUED WITH TZAR BEFORE THE WAR

The accompanying articles prepared by the New York Herald's correspondent at Stockholm, Sweden, are published in The Christian Science Monitor today by special arrangement. They are copyrighted by The New York Herald. The correspondence between the Emperors, although dealing with events long antedating the present war, discloses unmistakably the fixed determination of the Kaiser to be the controlling force in world domination. His enmity toward Great Britain was made apparent even then, his effort to entrap France into making an alliance with Russia being a means only to attaining supremacy in Europe. The secret alliance, it appears, included the overrunning of Denmark by the Germans and Russians in case of a war to control the Baltic, but the Kaiser hoped that the Danes, in such an emergency, would willingly seek his "protection."

STOCKHOLM, via Paris, Tuesday.—I have obtained for first publication from Vladimir Bourisoff and Schegoleff, in charge of the secret archives of the exiled Tzar Nicholas, an intimate telegraphic correspondence exchanged between Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany and Tzar Nicholas during the years 1904, 1905, 1906 and 1907.

This correspondence was kept secret even from the secretaries of state. It was discovered in Nicholas' private archives in Tsarskoe Selo, and it will appear soon in Byloze. The telegrams throw a most interesting light on the two emperors. The Kaiser reveals himself as a designing, cunning, unscrupulous intriguer, employing all means to achieve his purpose—a strong personality beside the capricious, colorful Nicholas.

The correspondence was conducted in English, in expressions often stilted, but in tone most intimate, the Kaiser signing himself "Willy" and the Tzar signing "Nicky," almost every message from the Kaiser concluding with "love to Alice," the Tzaritz.

The Kaiser endeavored to form an alliance of three great continental powers against England during the Russo-Japanese War. When the Anglo-Russian negotiations were tense, the Kaiser desired to force France into breaking her agreement with England, made in 1904, to join the Russo-German combination. To accomplish this he urged the signing of a separate secret treaty between Germany and Russia, acquainting France only afterward with the accomplished fact.

Nicholas was ready to sign such a treaty without the knowledge of his ally, France, thus giving Germany supremacy in Europe and leaving Russia to Germany's mercies. Circumstances later changed the situation, but the fact remains that for several years the Franco-Russian alliance ceased to exist.

The Kaiser watched the Russo-Japanese War closely and kept advising Nicholas regarding military operations. He also sent him information and diplomatic gossip from behind the scenes and gave counsel concerning peace negotiations, favoring peace when it suited his purpose, advising against it when it interfered with his interests. He recommended to Nicholas the calling together of the Duma and throwing responsibility for peace on the representatives of the people. This course he advised to save the Emperor's face and the prestige of the monarchy. He showed his pettiness by betraying jealousy of the late Count Witte carrying off the honors of the peace treaty.

The entire correspondence, although dealing with past events, is of peculiar significance at the present moment as revealing the character of the mind behind the militaristic machine which is now fighting against democracy and world civilization.

The first of the telegrams to pass between the two Emperors is dated Oct. 19, 1904. It is from the Kaiser to the Tzar and is as follows:

"Have information from good source that former Japanese Minister at Petersburg, Kurino, has reappeared in Europe, is in Paris and seems authorized to try and get France and England in entente cordiale to mediate in favor of Japan for peace. It seems also as if Chinese being pushed forward by Japan to offer to mediate on their part.

"This shows Japan is nearing the limits of its strength in men and money, and now that they have gained advantage over Manchurian army they fancy they can stop and try and reap fruits of their efforts by enticing other powers to mix in matters and get at Manchuria by peace conference. As I know your ideas on further developments of war, and that after severe reverses you will, of course, never lend hand to such proceedings. I thought it my duty to inform you of what seems to be going on behind the scenes.

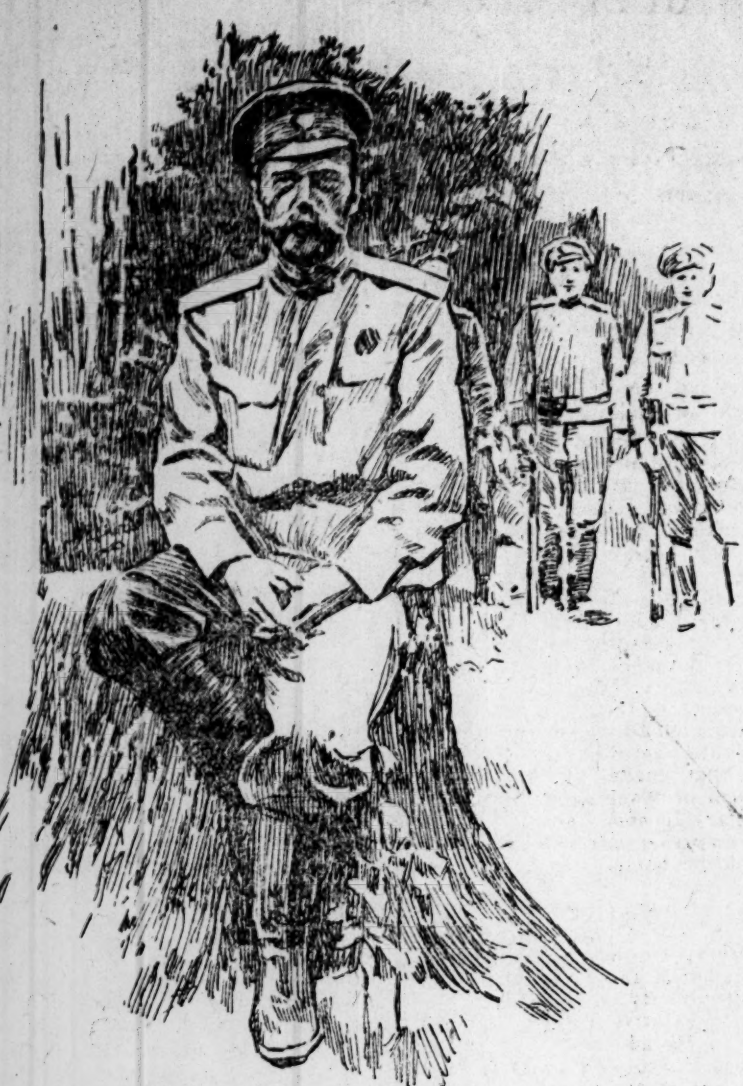
"I think the strings of all these things lead across the Channel."

On Oct. 23, 1904, four days later, the Tzar sent this telegram to the Kaiser:

"Many thanks for information about Japan's activity in some European countries. I heard about it also, but cannot quite make out whether strings of these things lead across Channel or perhaps Atlantic. You may be sure Russia shall fight this war to end, until last Jap is driven out of Manchuria. Only then can come talk about peace negotiations, and that solely between the two belligerents. May God help us. Hearty thanks for your loyal friendship, which I trust beyond anything."

On Oct. 27, 1904, the Kaiser telegraphed to the Tzar:

"For some time English press threatening Germany on no account to allow coal to be sent to Baltic fleet, now on way out. It is not impossible that Japanese and British governments may launch joint protest against our coaling your ships, coupled with summation to stop further work. Result aimed by such threat of war would be absolute immobility of your fleet and inability to proceed for want of fuel.



Nicholas Romanoff

This new danger would have to be faced in community by Russia and Germany together, who would both have to remind your ally, France, of obligations she has taken over in treaty of dual alliance with you, casus foederis.

"It is out of question that France on such indication would try to shirk her implicit duty toward her ally; though Delcassé is Anglophile enraged, he will be wise enough to understand that British fleet is utterly unable to have Paris. In this way a powerful combination of three strongest continental powers would be formed to attack whom Anglo-Japanese would think twice before acting.

"You ought not to forget to order new ships so as to be ready with some of them when war is over. They will be excellent persuaders during peace negotiations. Our private frms will be most glad to receive contracts."

On Oct. 29, 1904, the Tzar sent this telegram to the Kaiser:

"Of course you know first details of North Sea incident from our Admiral's telegram. Naturally it changes completely character of events. Have no words to express my indignation with England's conduct. I agree fully with your complaints about England's behavior concerning coaling our ships by German steamers, whereas she understands rules of keeping neutrality in her own fashion.

"It is certainly high time to put a stop to this. The only way, as you say, would be that Germany, Russia and France should at once unite upon arrangements to abolish English-Japanese arrogance and insolence. Would you like to lay down and frame outlines of such treaty? As soon as accepted by us France is bound to join her ally."

The reference to a North Sea incident in this telegram evidently concerns the sinking of British trawlers in the North Sea on Oct. 21, 1904, by the Russian fleet under Admiral Rozhdestvenski. The fleet, which left Libau a week before, steamed down the North Sea, expecting an attack by torpedo boats. In the excitement some of the Russian ships fired on the trawlers on the Dagger Bank, killing several English fishermen. The incident provoked the wildest indignation in England, and for several days Russia and England were on the verge of war. For some time afterward the British fleet shadowed the Russian fleet, but finally allowed it to proceed.

On Nov. 23, 1904, the Tzar telegraphed the Kaiser acknowledging receipt of a telegraphed draft of a treaty, and indicated that he had changed his mind about showing the treaty to France. On Nov. 26, 1904, the Kaiser telegraphed the Tzar as follows:

"You have given me new proof of your perfect loyalty by decision not to inform France without my agreement. It is my firm conviction it would be absolutely dangerous to inform France of treaty. Before signing last draft I think it advisable to let France see it. Long as unsigned one can make small modifications in text. I ask your agreement to acquaint Government of France with this project, and upon getting their answer shall at once let you know.

"Before we both signed the treaty it would have effect diametrically opposite to our wishes. It is only absolutely sure knowledge that we are both bound by treaty to lend each other mutual help that will bring French to press upon England to remain quiet and keep the peace for fear of France's position being jeopardized. Should, however, France know that a Russo-German treaty is only a project, but still unsigned, she will immediately give short notice to her friend, if not secret ally, England, with whom she is bound by entente cordiale, and inform her immediately.

"Outcome of such information would doubtless be instantaneous attack by the two allied powers, England and Japan, on Germany. In Europe, as well as Asia, enormous maritime superiority would soon make short work of my small fleet, and Germany would

be temporarily crippled. This would upset scales of equilibrium of world to our mutual harm, and later on, when you begin your peace negotiations, throw you alone on tender mercies of Japan and her jubilant, overwhelming friends.

"It was my special wish, and, as I understood, your intention, too, to maintain and strengthen this endangered equilibrium of the world, though expressly the agreement between Russia, Germany and France. That is only possible if our treaty becomes fact before previous information of France leads to catastrophe."

The very next day the Kaiser sent this telegram to the Tzar:

"Today again serious news reached me from Port Said and Cape Town. There is now no time to be lost any more. No third Power must hear even whisper about our intentions before we conclude convention about coaling. Business consequences otherwise would be most dangerous. I, of course, place full reliance in your loyalty."

Nicholas replied to this Nov. 28, 1904, as follows:

"Fully agree that both our governments must now come to permanent understanding. You may fully rely on my loyalty and wish to arrive at speedy settlement of this serious question."

Telegrams which passed between Tzar Nicholas of Russia and Kaiser Wilhelm in 1905, reveal that after a meeting of the emperors off Björke, the Kaiser in agreement with Nicholas undertook the realization of his scheme to declare the Baltic Sea closed. But encountering resistance from Denmark, and because of the threatening attitude of England, the Kaiser decided in 1905, in event of war with England, to do to Denmark what he did later to Belgium.

He resolved to occupy neutral Denmark with his armies, to gain advantages which Denmark had refused by declining to join the secret Russo-German combination. The Kaiser telegraphed about the plot to Tzar Nicholas, who consented to the violation of Denmark.

On July 29, 1905, the Kaiser sent this telegram to the Tzar:

"Router telegrams this morning announced a cruise of the British Channel fleet to the Baltic, and looking in at our ports without paying calls of ceremony. Either England is anxious on account of our meeting or they want to frighten me. This will lend more weight to my conversation at Copenhagen."

On the night of July 23, 1905, the Kaiser and the Tzar met at 10 o'clock off the Island of Björke, on the Swedish coast. The Kaiser approached the rendezvous on board the imperial yacht Hohenzollern, the Tzar on board the Russian imperial yacht Polar Star. Deep political significance was attached to the meeting throughout Europe, but both Russia and Germany officially denied that a Russo-German alliance was in the making.

The Tzar's reply to the Kaiser, sent almost immediately, stated:

"Have also heard about the British Channel fleet's projected appearance in the Baltic. Your trip to Copenhagen comes in very good time. Shall impatiently await a short notice from you about your trip. Best love to Victoria. Wish you success."

This telegram was signed "Nicky." The Kaiser reported his trip to Copenhagen in a telegram sent at 1 o'clock in the morning of Aug. 2, 1905. This telegram is as follows:

"My trip passed off well under extreme kindness shown me by the whole family, especially by your dear old grandfather. After my arrival I soon found out through reading press reports, Danish and foreign, that a very strong current of mistrust and misapprehension was engendered against my call, especially from England. The King had been so intimidated and public opinion so worked upon that I was unable to touch the question which we agreed I was to mention to him.

"The British Minister, dining with one of my gentlemen, used very violent

language against me, accusing me of the vilest plans and intrigues, declaring that every Englishman knew and was convinced I was working for war with and the destruction of England.

"You may imagine what stuff a man like this may have been putting into the minds of the Danish family, the court and the people. I did all in my power to dispel the cloud of distrust by behaving quite unconcernedly and making no allusion to serious politics at all.

"Considering the great number of channels leading from Copenhagen to London, and the proverbial want of discretion of the Danish court, I was afraid to let anything be known about our alliance, as it would immediately have been communicated to London, a most impossible thing so long as the treaty is to remain secret for the present. By a long conversation with Isvolsky, however, I was able to gather that the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Raben, and a number of persons of influence have already come to the conviction that in case of war and an impending attack on the Baltic from a foreign Power the Danes expect, their inability and helplessness to uphold even a shadow of neutrality against invasion being evident, that Russia and Germany will immediately take steps to safeguard their interests by laying their hands on Denmark and occupying it during the war.

"As this would at the same time guarantee the territory and future existence of the dynasty and country, the Danes are slowly resigning themselves to this alternative, and making up their minds accordingly. This being exactly what you wished and hoped for, I thought it better not to touch on the subject with the Danes and refrained from making any allusions.

"It is better to let the idea develop and ripen in their heads and let them draw final conclusions themselves, so that they will on their own accord be moved to lean upon us and fall in line with our two countries. Tout vient à qui sait attendre.

"The question about Charles going to Norway has been arranged up to the smallest detail, England having consented to everything, and there is nothing to be done any more. I talked with Charles about his prospects and found him very sober and without any illusions about his task.

What do you say to the program of festivities for your allies at Copen? The whole of the Crimean veterans have been invited to meet former brothers in arms who fought with them against Russia. Very delicate indeed. It shows I was right when I warned you two years ago to reform the old Crimean combination. They are fast arming up again with a vengeance. The weather was fine. Best love to Alice."

This telegram was signed "Willy." It was late in July, 1905, that the Kaiser made the trip to Copenhagen, where he was the guest of King Christian of Denmark, which he describes in his telegram to the Tzar. Europe attached political significance to this trip, but it was denied. On Aug. 3, 1905, just before the Kaiser left for home, he met on board the yacht Hohenzollern, Prince Charles of Denmark and his Princess. At that time it was officially announced that the German Emperor had promised to support Prince Charles for the throne of Norway. In November, 1905, Prince Charles of Denmark assumed the throne of Norway, becoming King Håkon VII.

On July 29, 1905, the Kaiser sent this telegram to Nicholas from Danzig:

"With the actual spirit prevailing in Russia the disaffected masses would try to place the whole responsibility for all disadvantageous consequences on your shoulders, and successes as the result of Count Witte's personal management. It would be excellent as a first task for the Duma representatives, if you gave them the peace treaty after it is first formulated, to vote upon it, thus leaving the odium of decision to the country and thereby giving the Russian people a voice in the matter of their own prosperity. The outcome would be their work and therefore stop the mouths of the opposition."

On Aug. 20, 1905, the Kaiser again telegraphed to the Tzar as follows:

"I gather that in general peace negotiations are going on satisfactorily, but that some points offer difficulty to settlement before you take final decision for peace or the continuation of the war. The latter will be of far-reaching consequences and will cost unlimited lives, blood and money. I should fancy it an excellent procedure to submit the question to the great Duma first."

"As it represents the people of Russia, it would be the voice of Russia. If it should decide for peace, you are empowered in the way to proceed. If the war is to continue, the decisions which are to be taken are so terribly earnest and the consequences so far-reaching that it is quite impossible for any mortal sovereign to take the responsibility for them alone on his shoulders, without the help of his people. May God be with you. Do not forget the line of advancement, vis-à-vis the guards."

This telegram was signed "Willy." On Sept. 29, 1905, the Kaiser again took up the separate treaty question, in a telegram to the Tzar on that date he says:

"The working of the treaty as we agreed at Björke, does not conflict with the Franco-Russian alliance, provided, of course, the latter is not aimed directly at my country. On the other hand, the obligations of Russia toward France can only go as far as France merits them through her behavior.

"Your ally notoriously left you in the lurch during the whole war, whereas Germany helped you in every way as far as it could without infringing the laws of neutrality. That puts Russia morally also under obligations to us. Do your utmost with the nation to



Kaiser Wilhelm

conclude peace on the basis of the proposals made to your delegates at Washington, and if thus Russia itself thinks its honor unimpaired you can return your sword to the scabbard, with the words of Francis the First: 'Tout est perdu fors l'honneur.' Nobody in your army, in your country, or in the rest of the world has the right to blame you for this act.

"If the Duma thinks the proposals unacceptable, and the Japanese Government refuses to treat on any other basis, then again Russia, through the voice of the Duma, invites you, its Emperor, to continue the fight, thus taking full responsibility for consequences itself and sheltering you once and for all before the world and before history in the future from the reproach that you sacrificed thousands of Russia's sons without asking the country or even against their wishes. This will end your personal action, be a grand stimulus and strengthen you, you will feel yourself, to fight to the bitter end, regardless of time, losses and privations, which are inevitable.

"Meanwhile the indiscretions of Mr. Delcassé have shown the world that, though France is your ally, she nevertheless made an agreement with England when England was on the verge of surprising Germany in the midst of peace and while I was doing my best for you and your country, her ally. This is an experiment which she must not repeat, and against repetition of which I must expect you to guard me.

"I fully agree with you it will cost time, labor and patience to induce France to join us both, but the reasonable people will in future make themselves heard and felt. Our Moroccan business is regulated to entire satisfaction, so the air is free for a better understanding between us.

"Our treaty is a very good base to build upon. We joined hands and signed before God, who heard our vows. I therefore think the treaty can well come into existence. What is signed is signed. God is our testator."

Little did the Kaiser and the Tzar expect at the time of these writings that their intimate conspiratorial correspondence would soon come to public light through a tottered Romanoff throne.

The Kaiser's war made Nicholas the last of the Romanoff dynasty. Perhaps the Kaiser's war will also lead to the termination of the Hohenzollern dynasty.

The Moroccan crisis referred to by the Kaiser in his last telegram to the Tzar occurred early in 1905. The Mediterranean powers—France, England, Italy and Spain—had, through France, imposed certain governmental restrictions on the Emperor of Morocco in an effort to bring to an end the internal anarchy in that country, which had been very inimical to French interests in Algeria. These restrictions were eminently satisfactory to the Moroccan ruler. Everything was going along peacefully, when in March, 1905, the German Emperor announced that he was going on a pleasure trip in his yacht, the Hohenzollern. On March 31, 1905, the Kaiser landed at Tangier, and there made a speech in which he deliberately stated that the Emperor of Morocco was, beyond peradventure of a doubt, an independent sovereign. France and England were bitter at this interference, asserting that by uphold-

ing Turkish rights in Morocco the Kaiser was deliberately creating a Mussulman peril to use as an answer to Great Britain's yellow peril. A fierce international controversy followed, during which Russia, as France's open ally, and as proved by the correspondence unearthed by Mr. Bernstein, Germany's secret ally, was placed in a very embarrassing position.

Washington Amazed

Correspondence Confirms Estimates of Kaiser's Ambitions

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The amazement in official Washington caused by the revelations in the published private correspondence between the Kaiser and Tzar grew on Thursday with the exposure of the intrigues of the German Emperor to crush Denmark.

Senator John Sharp Williams of Mississippi, a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, declared that the exchange of messages between the two rulers was convincing evidence of the Kaiser's deep laid plot to crush England and France and dominate the world.

"If the documents are authentic, as I suppose they are, it appears that the Kaiser was intriguing to bottle up the Baltic, while he built a fleet of battleships big enough to defeat the British Navy at the same time that his armies were overwhelming the land forces of the Allies," said Senator Williams.

Senator Stone of Missouri, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, declared that the correspondence was a vivid testimonial to the danger of invisible government.

Senator Lodge of Massachusetts said he had read the correspondence so far published, but declined to enter into a discussion of it until he had made a more careful study of it. "It is very interesting," he said.

Senator Pomeroy of Ohio, a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, declared that the correspondence showed that the President was exactly right in refusing to talk peace terms with the German Government as presently constituted.

"The correspondence is right in line with what has been believed ever since the war began—that the Kaiser was constantly scheming at world domination," said Senator Brandegee. "This correspondence shows that he has outwitted Machiavelli."

Senator McCumber of North Dakota, another member of the Foreign Relations Committee, said: "It was just about what we might have expected of 'Nicky' and 'Willy.'"

Press Views on Intrigue

Disclosures Regarded as Shedding Light on World Situation

THE CHICAGO HERALD—Read that correspondence between the Tzar and Emperor William—unearthed from the secret archives of the deposed Russian ruler, signed with the endearing diminutives "Nicky" and "Willy." Then get a concrete idea, if you haven't already gotten it, of the mine that civilization and peace lived over until the explosion came, in 1914—of the mine that it must still live over if this war is not to bring responsible government or powerlessness to the Teutonic autocracies. No better picture of autocratic irresponsibility, of Teutonic plotting to endanger the peace of the world, of utter lack of any idea that the peoples have anything to do with arrangements that may mean catastrophes to them, was ever given than in those telegrams and letters.

THE HALIFAX (N. S.) CHRONICLE—Herman Bernstein's cables to the New York Herald are perhaps the most sensational disclosures as they are the damning proof of the Kaiser's perfidy and his personal efforts to form a combination of European powers against Great Britain which have yet been made. Much as we have learned of Prussian intrigue and duplicity, the revelation of the Kaiser's unscrupulous attempt to inveigle the Tzar into a secret alliance behind the back of France is amazing. The second installment of the telegrams exchanged between the two emperors, in which it is established that the Kaiser deliberately planned the violation of Denmark in 1905, just as in 1914 he actually hurled his legions through Belgium, shows that treachery always lurked behind the fair words of the War Lord. The revelations made in this series of astounding messages to "Willy" to "Nicky" cannot add much to the infamy which blackens the Kaiser's war record.

THE ST. LOUIS GLOBE DEMOCRAT—If anything were needed to convince the world of the trickery and insincerity of the Kaiser it is furnished by the revelations of the intrigue between him and the Tzar during the progress of the Russo-Japanese War, reported through the enterprise of Herman Bernstein, correspondent of the Globe-Democrat and the New York Herald. While publicly posing as a keeper of the world peace and asserting his partnership with the Almighty, the Kaiser was working with low cunning on the fears and suspicions of the harassed Tzar on the forming of a secret treaty which would force France to unite in a plan for conquest of England or run the risk of extermination. The violation of Danish neutrality was to be but a trivial episode of the great scheme, and the Danes were to acquiesce through helplessness, just as the Belgians were expected to make only a formal protest against a similar violation 10 years later. Nicholas was only an echo of Wilhelm. The letters signed "Nicky" resemble the talk of a parrot. It was "Willy" who suggested every step. Readers can have only contemptuous pity for the Tzar.

DEFICIENCY BILL IS COMPLETED

Allotments Made to Several
Branches of Government to
Meet Unusual Demands—
Passage May Be Delayed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The second large deficiency bill to be presented to Congress during the present session has been reported out by the House Appropriations Committee, and will probably be reported in the House today. The bill carries an appropriation of \$3,775,979.370, a total of \$1,839,475,964 less than the estimates submitted, and the total of appropriations and authorizations is \$804,475,966 less than the estimates. The following items comprise the major portion of the expenditures provided for in the bill:

The Treasury Department, the sum of \$1,166,330 is authorized; \$3,477,155.735 will go to the War Department; \$263,264.480 to the naval establishment; \$4,275,500 to the Interior Department; \$420,000, to the Postoffice Department, and \$500,000 will go to the Departments of Agriculture and Commerce.

The above mentioned items make up the large bulk of the huge sum appropriated and authorized. The committee agreed to report the bill only after many hearings, at which the matter of needed expenditures was thoroughly gone over, each sum of money asked having been authorized only after the most thorough investigation.

The bill will, if it is considered at the present session, be taken up in the House after the disposition of the Soldiers and Sailors Insurance Bill and the War Revenue Bill now pending in the Senate. There is a disposition among both senators and representatives to hold the deficiency bill over until the next session of Congress. In order to adjourn Congress about Oct. 1. Those who have been watching the situation carefully and who speak with authority, assert that there is little doubt but that Congress will continue in session without interruption. It is pointed out that if the Senate were as expeditious in the disposition of war legislation, necessary war legislation, as the House of Representatives, Congress could have adjourned before now. It is thought, however, that the Senate will consume much more time in the discussion of the bond and certificate bill, which passed the House late yesterday than was taken up by the House. With the Senate apparently determined to drag all legislation, no matter how much or how little opposition to it there may be, through weeks of endless discussion, efforts on the part of House leaders to expedite legislation with a view to adjournment about Oct. 1, are calculated to be devoid of fruitful results.

SENATOR WORKS RESIGNS FROM THE PEOPLES COUNCIL

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The resignation of former Senator John D. Works of California from the Peoples Council was confirmed at the New York office of that organization, 2 West Thirtieth Street, last night. Mr. Works, who spoke at the Chicago meeting of the Peoples Council last Sunday, declared that his withdrawal was not due to waning interest in the pacifist propaganda, but that he felt that the Peoples Council had not taken a broad enough ground and has become "nothing else than an annex to the Socialist Party." The letter of resignation, addressed to Louis P. Lochner, executive secretary of the Peoples Council, follows:

I find it necessary, as I now view the situation, to withdraw from all connection with the Peoples Council. I ask you, therefore, to have my name taken off the list of members of the organizing committee, and not to have my name in any papers that are issued or statements given out.

I willingly consented to act with the council under its temporary organization, hoping and expecting that when permanently organized it would become a great constructive movement for democracy, liberty and peace, non-political and open to all. In this I have been grievously disappointed.

I was appointed on one of the committees at the time of the permanent organization, and soon saw that the Peoples Council, controlled as it was, would be, could be, nothing else than an annex to the Socialist Party and used for its advancement. I tried to get the council established on higher and broader ground, but soon saw that any efforts of mine in that direction would be wholly futile, so I abandoned the effort and left the work of laying the foundation of the movement to those who had it under control and who, I think, had no conception of the possibilities for good to the American people of such a movement.

I regret this more than I can tell you. Not only has the council become a purely Socialist movement under another name, but its platform or declaration of principles makes it nothing more than a negative or obstructive force standing for peace on certain designated terms, leaving untouched the great evils here at home that are eating at the vitals of democracy, gradually undermining the foundation of the Government and threatening the overthrow of the Constitution.

Here was where constructive and upbuilding work to save democracy in our own country might and should have been done by the council, and would have commanded the patriotic support of millions of the American

people. The men having this movement under their control missed the greatest opportunity of their lives to rise to the occasion, and people like myself, who believe the great work of saving democracy must be done right here at home, and not over in Europe by war. In any other way, will have to look for some other medium through which to work for democracy and an honorable and lasting peace for our unhappy country. I take this step without animosity and with perfect good-will toward those with whom I have been associated in the council, up to now. They are no doubt as sincere in their views as I am in mine, but we do not see alike, our purposes are different, and we cannot consistently work together.

B. & M. HIGHER RATES POSSIBLE

Increase in Wages to Strikers
Likely to Be Followed by Petition for Advances to the Interstate Board

Application for an increase in rates from the Interstate Commerce Commission probably will follow if a decided advance in wages is granted to the 3300 striking mechanics on the Boston & Maine Railroad, according to reports in circulation today. Action of this character has followed other recent labor disputes which have had such an outcome.

At the offices of the road it was said no definite steps are being taken today. The road is waiting for some move from the Public Safety Committee. It was pointed out, however, that the company is still mindful of the fact that it had submitted an arbitration proposition to the men, and that this offer still remained unanswered. The strike was marking time this afternoon, pending the action of Henry B. Endicott, executive manager of the Massachusetts Public Safety Committee, who has been clothed with broad federal and state powers to mediate the wage dispute between the 3300 federated mechanics and the management. Mr. Endicott, who on Thursday afternoon held a long conference with all sides interested in the strike, is believed to be the logical authority to map out some plan whereby both the men and the railroad can reach an agreement.

Robert Fechner, chairman of the general committee of the strikers, said that he is now waiting for Mr. Endicott to make some proposition. The strike committee has, therefore, held in abeyance the consideration of the arbitration proposal submitted by James H. Hustis, receiver for the Boston & Maine, under authority of Judge Morton of the United States District Court. The committee met this morning, but merely discussed the general situation and heard reports from the field, it was said.

Mr. Endicott called the conference at the State House Thursday. Mr. Endicott later gave out a statement expressing the belief that prospects for settlement by arbitration were brighter.

Mr. Fechner attended the conference, after which he manifested considerable indignation over an intimation that he, in his efforts to obtain more wages for the railroad employees, was showing a pro-German sympathy. He branded the "gossip" as ridiculous, and said he is a resident of Savannah, Ga., having served in the Spanish War, his father having served in the Civil War.

Receiver Hustis and B. R. Pollock, general manager of the Boston & Maine, were present at the conference to explain the railroad's position. Rowland B. Mahany, an arbitrator from the Department of Labor, represented the federal interest. Others present included United States District Attorney George W. Anderson, A. C. Ratschky, John F. Stevens, and George H. Lyman, members of the Public Safety Committee, and Attorney George L. Mayberry of the Boston & Maine.

The meeting lasted three hours, resulting in postponement of the afternoon session of the strike committee which was to have considered the proposal of Receiver Hustis that the dispute be submitted to arbitration.

It was pay day for the striking mechanics Thursday and many of them returned to the shops and roundhouses for their wages.

MEN ARE LEAVING THE LUMBER MILLS

SPOKANE, Wash.—Secretary Robert B. Allen of the West Coast Lumbermen's Association has confirmed the report that all sawmills in the Pacific Northwest, except those cutting spruce and those having Government contracts, would close until Jan. 1, says a dispatch from Seattle to the Chronicle. Oregon mills still operating are filling Government orders and making ship timbers, it said. Reports from several mill points say the men are leaving to seek work elsewhere.

AUTOIST IS SENTENCED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Archie Burns of Hartford was sentenced to two months in the house of correction yesterday by Judge Heady in the Police Court, for operating an automobile while under the influence of liquor. Burns was arrested Aug. 25 on Main Street after being in collision with two cars. At the trial it was brought out that Burns and a party of friends came to Springfield from Hartford in an automobile which Burns took from the garage of his employer. Patrolman John Crowley held up a string of automobiles to allow a car to come out of Court Square. Two cars which were ahead of Burns' car stopped at the signal, but Burns failed to stop and ran into the second car.

INCOME TAX NOW ISSUE IN SENATE

Defeat of the La Follette Plan
to Raise the Levy to a Figure
Approximating One Billion
Dollars by Vote of 19 to 55

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate will today decide whether incomes shall be taxed to a greater extent than is provided for under the plan of the Finance Committee. The amount of revenue to be derived from incomes under the provisions of the bill as it now stands is approximately \$342,000,000, and the amendment of Senator La Follette, will, if adopted, raise in the neighborhood of \$200,000,000 additional revenue.

The La Follette amendment asks that the Senate increase the levy on individual incomes to \$643,651,000, which does not allow, of course, for the committee plan of taxing corporations \$360,000,000. Under this plan the income tax levy would be raised to a figure approximating \$1,000,000,000, which includes both individual incomes and the amount to be derived from corporations. Of the amount to be derived from individual incomes it is estimated by experts that \$393,070,000 will come from surtaxes on large incomes and \$59,000,000 from the new normal rates.

The Senate, by a vote of 19 to 55, rejected Senator La Follette's amendment.

JITNEYS WOULD BE ENCOURAGED, SAY OBJECTORS

Bay State Petition for Increase of
Workingmen's Rates Has
Many Remonstrants

Operation of jitney bus lines in competition with the Bay State Street Railway will be greatly encouraged if the Massachusetts Public Service Commission grants the petition of the road to increase its rates on workingmen's and commuters' tickets, in the opinion of many remonstrants from communities served by the railway, who appeared at a hearing given by the commission Thursday. The hearing will be continued at a later date. Sixteen cities and towns from Newburyport to Fall River were represented by officials, civic workers and attorneys. It was declared that if the increase were granted a majority of these communities would do everything to support the jitney lines, which the Bay State has heretofore admitted to be serious competitors.

In retaliation, representatives of the Bay State declared the reduced rate tickets are offered voluntarily by the company. They pointed to the Supreme Court decision in the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad case as evidence that no law can be valid which compels carrying one class of persons for a price under which it legally may charge another class.

The Bay State claimed its reduced rate tickets had been issued in the interest of community development, but that now it finds itself selling transportation at less than cost and is justified in withdrawing these tariffs. Robert S. Goff, an official of the road, estimated that the new rates would bring in new revenue to the amount of \$110,000 annually, allowing 5 per cent traffic loss.

DAILY CONTINGENTS OF DRAFTED MEN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The 40 per cent of the drafted men who move to their cantonments beginning Sept. 19, will go in daily contingents of 6000 men. It was officially stated at the provost marshal-general's office today. Incompleteness of some of the camps and want of railway facilities will not permit the full 274,800 men to entrain on the 19th. Some change in the second 40 per cent originally ordered to mobilize on Oct. 3 also will be necessary.

DORCHESTER PUBLIC MARKET

Early tomorrow morning the Christopher Gibson playground in Dorchester is again to be opened as a public market and special arrangements have been made to keep hawkers and peddlers away in order to assure the

consumer of getting direct, farmer-to-consumer service, says P. Henry Graham, superintendent of markets. This will make the third sale at the playground and a large number of farmers are expected.

The playground is located on Dorchester Avenue and Park Street, Dorchester. Last week 12 farmers were on hand but found that they could not supply the demand from the large number of housewives who were anxious to buy. The supply was exhausted early in the afternoon and consumers are urged to be on hand early to obtain the best for their money.

AVIATORS MAY USE SALT PLAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—The salt plains of Oklahoma have been brought to the attention of the nation in connection with a move to have an aviation school established upon one of them. There are several salt plains in Oklahoma, but the largest is located in Alfalfa County near Cherokee, and contains about 60 square miles, comprising a vast level desert of salt.

The reports of the state geologist indicate that practically unlimited quantities of salt of commercial value exist in Oklahoma. Very little of the product is now utilized, however, because there is a sufficient supply in Kansas and other mines that have been developed by the big salt industry and for the further reason that most of the deposits of this State are too far from railroad facilities to make their development at this time profitable.

CLEVELAND TO PROFIT BY NEW COAL PRICES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

CLEVELAND, O.—Abandonment by the city of its plan to contract for the purchase of 1,000,000 tons of coal on a five-year basis is one immediate result in Cleveland of the announcement that President Wilson has fixed maximum prices for bituminous coal. Instead of receiving bids on a five-year coal contract the city will now advertise for bids on a one-year supply.

Cleveland dealers indicate that a lowering of prices to consumers will take place before the middle of September. They say that the saving to consumers, if present conditions are maintained, will be from 90 cents to \$1.25 a ton. However, they intimate that a raise in freight rates, to become effective Sept. 1, may offset a portion of this saving.

CHAIRMAN CURTIS GETS PEN

President Bates has presented the pen with which he signed the Curtis antitrust amendment to Chairman Curtis of the bill of rights committee. In a letter accompanying the pen, President Bates compliments the chairman on his tact in handling the subject and expresses his confidence "that the adoption of the amendment by the people will eliminate from future discussion in this Commonwealth a subject that has long tended to arouse passion and prejudice and to divide our people."

HOLYOKE MARKETS PRAISED

HOLYOKE, Mass.—George H. Bennett, who has charge of the organization of public markets for the State Food Board, visited the markets last Tuesday and said that "Holyoke has certainly done well in proportion to its size, as well if not better than any other city in the State."

WOMEN OPERATE ELEVATORS

Elevators in the North Station, today, were operated for the first time by women who have taken the place of the men thus relieving them for war service or to take the places of men in other departments called by the selective draft or who have enlisted.

FRUIT BEGINNING TO ENTER

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—One of the best days of the public market is expected tomorrow by market officials, who base their predictions on the large amount of fruit now beginning to enter the market.

MR. GOMPERS PRESIDENT

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, has been elected president of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy.

HOUSE PASSES WAR BOND BILL

Credit of Over Eleven Billions
Authorized—Interest on
Bonds Not in Excess of \$5000
Is Exempted From Taxation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The huge War Credits Bill, popularly known as the \$11,000,000,000 bond and certificate bill, passed the House late Thursday without an opposing vote. This in spite of the strenuous efforts of a small band of Republicans to have an amendment tacked on the bill providing for a war expenditures committee to check up on war expenditures and more particularly on the conduct of the administration. These efforts to inject a foreign subject into the bill were ruled out at all points by the chair on the ground of not being germane to the point under consideration.

Every effort of Republicans to limit the control the bill would give Secretary McAdoo over the bonds and certificates resulted in failure. The last fight made by Representative Johnson of Washington, to direct the Secretary to spend at least \$2,500,000 for newspaper advertising in disposing of the bonds, was defeated overwhelmingly.

If the Secretary desires, under the measure, he may use some of the \$17,600,000 appropriated for disposing of all the bonds and certificates in newspaper publicity.

Representative Cannon of Illinois obtained the adoption of a compromise amendment to exempt from taxation forever interest on bonds not in excess of \$5000. He wanted to make it \$10,000, but Democratic Leader Kitchin would not agree to that.

The bill authorizes the issuance of \$7,538,945,460 worth of convertible 4 per cent bonds, subject to super-taxes and war-profits taxes and to terminate at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury. Of this total, \$4,000,000,000 worth is for a new allied loan; \$3,000,000,000 worth to take over a 3 1/2 per cent issue already authorized, and the remaining \$538,945,460 to be used for converting certain outstanding bonds, including the Danish West Indies, Alaskan Railway, Panama Canal and naval construction issues.

Insurance also is authorized of not more than \$2,000,000,000 worth each of certificates of indebtedness and war

savings certificates to run not more than one year and five years, respectively, at rates of interest to be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury. These issues are to be subject to the same taxes as the bonds.

The bill provides that foreign bonds taken in exchange for loans shall not be sold at less than the purchase price.

QUAKER'S DUTY IN WAR POINTED OUT

RALEIGH, N. C.—The Quaker

slacker, the liquor traffic, "soft" drinks and tobacco were excoriated at the annual meeting of the Friends at Guilford College, N. C. "A Quaker who will take advantage of the exemption and not do as much or more than the one who bears arms in the trenches, is a Quaker slacker," said Walter C. Woodward of Richmond, Ind., secretary of the Five-Year Meeting of the Friends in America, and acting editor of the American Friend, the official church paper, in an address at the meeting.

The address of this Quaker leader was stirring from start to finish, and throughout he kept before the meeting his idea of the patriotic attitude the members of his church should take in the present crisis. He urged his hearers to rouse themselves to do their bit in helping their country win for democracy.

BAN ON GERMAN INSURANCE ASKED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A formal request has been filed by Richard M. Hurd, chairman of the trustees of the American Defense Society, with Senator Duncan U. Fletcher of Florida, chairman of the United States Senate Committee on Commerce, for a hearing on the plan to permit German insurance companies to continue in business during the war. In his letter he said he was prepared to show:

"First—That such German fire insurance companies obtained much secret information which can be used against the United States.

"Second—That they are receiving about \$55,000,000 a year in premiums, thus strengthening the enemy.

"Third—That the funds in this country amount to only \$35,000,000, as against risks in this country of over \$3,500,000,000.

"Fourth—That the insurance now carried by German companies can readily be transferred to American or allied companies."

LABOR BOARD IS RECOMMENDED

Representatives of Manufactur-
ers of Munitions Seek As-
surance That Operation of
Plants Will Continue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A Federal board to adjust labor disputes was recommended on Thursday to the Council of Nation. Defense by the representatives of 16 associations, comprising upwards of 18,000 manufacturing concerns engaged in turning out munitions of war. The purpose of the manufacturers is to assure a basis for the uninterrupted operation of their plants for the mutual advantage of the Government, the employees and themselves.

The chairman, L. A. Osborne of New York, said: "With respect to wages, a great body of munition production for the Government proceeds under a contract wage law, assuring at least time-and-a-half for all overtime in excess of eight hours, so that for like tasks industrial wages for work are universally increased by the operation of statutes in every plant whose contracts come within its scope. Antecedent to our entrance into the war, general wage increases in large amounts had been voluntarily given throughout the generally prosperous industries, so that it may be fairly said that our wage scale on the average was, actually as well as nominally, greatly superior to that of any beligerent country.

"But despite this condition and the increase by statute of wages for the subject matter of our own war production, it is inevitable that wage differences will continue to arise. The vital thing is that such disputes shall be adjusted without interruption of production necessary to national defense. To this end we believe that manufacturers are ready and anxious to co-operate in the establishment of a representative and equitable system of adjustment for the period of the war."

LEARNING TO HANDLE TRUCKS


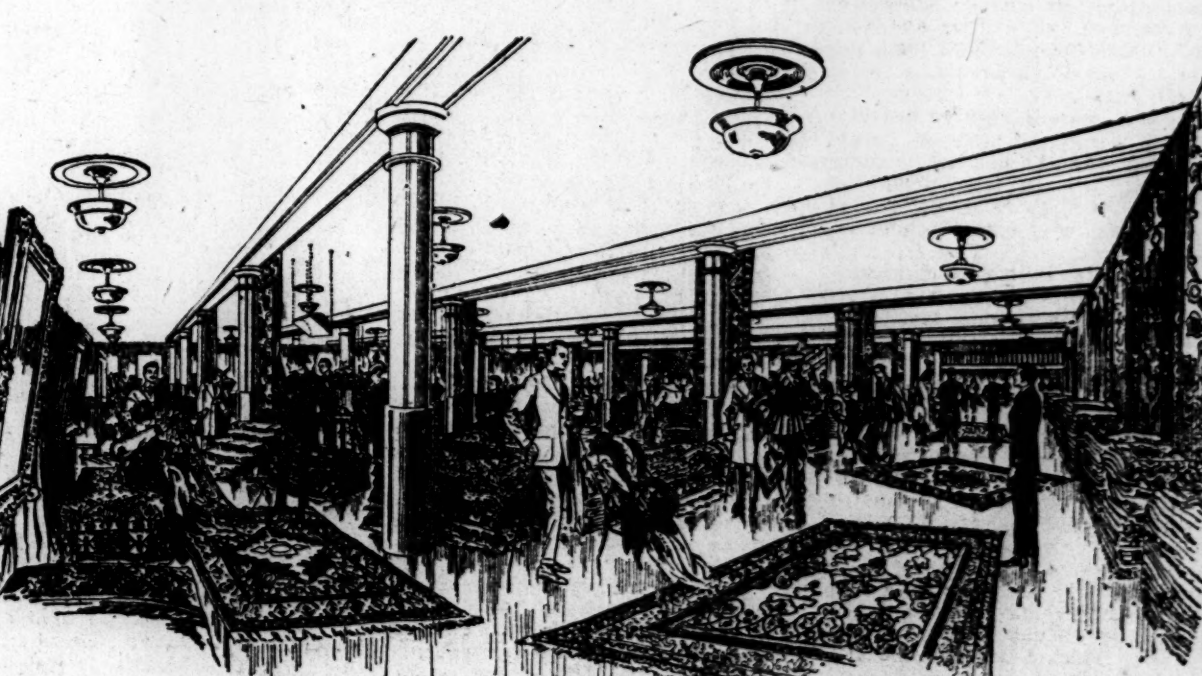
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—A class of 40 women, under direction of an expert motor car mechanic, is learning the intricacies of motor driving and repairing at a new police station here. They work in overalls.

CHICAGO ILL. **Revell & Co.** CHICAGO ILL.

Revell's September Sale

ORIENTAL RUGS

Small Oriental Rugs.....\$9.75
Kurdistan Orientals.....55.00
Shirvan Orientals.....22.50

Mussoul Rugs.....\$37.50
Baluchians.....27.50
Oriental Hall Rugs.... 65.00

Wabash Ave. **Alexander H. Revell & Co.** Adams St.

Twelve Specialty Shops for Girls and Misses.



Filene's

Misses' fall dresses, serge AND—\$18.50

Fancy a navy blue serge blouse with a tiny-checked skirt;
—or a navy serge suspender dress with a navy crepe de Chine blouse;
All very charming.
All very new.

This shop has new ALL-serge dresses from \$15 to \$55

Sizes 14 to 20.

Filene's mail orders filled—fourth floor
WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER—BOSTON

NEW ARRIVALS NOW IN KHAKI

First Installment of Selected Men at Ayer Camp Begin Work Without Delay and Find Much to Appeal to Them

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—Today's routine for the 900 recruits who compose the first installments of the men selected from New England for the new national army consisted of simple maneuvers and short marches about camp, with various side issues which are essential in the making of a soldier.

Now that the first arrivals are fitted out with their regulation khaki, and have been divided up into squads they little resemble the civilians who arrived within the cantonment gate on Wednesday, for already army life with its many fascinations is appealing to them to a man. "I didn't know it would be anything as good as this," one of them said confidentially. "I wouldn't have dreamed coming, so much. It sure looks good to me," and that seems to be the general sentiment throughout the barracks, which stretch over the vast area of more than 50,000 acres.

The last vestige of civilian life disappeared when the recruits were ordered to their barracks to pack up the clothing they wore into camp. Only the bare necessities of soldier life were retained. Most of the men had provided themselves with many accessories of regulation type which will be useful throughout their service, but a few had brought what one of the officers styled "knickknacks." An instance was a set of scarfpins which one rookie reluctantly packed in his bag to be forwarded back home now that the khaki has been donned.

Daily the scope of the drills will be extended, and gradually the men will become experienced in all the requisites of soldier life, but it will probably be a fortnight at least before they are given rifles and have the advantages of complete drilling.

The men have shown a willingness to learn, and, although they have repeatedly made mistakes, that is expected by the officers who have patiently given their orders again, or illustrated their point by a second or even a third trial, until it had been understood by every rookie.

Saluting has proven one of the most difficult features to grasp, but after a day's practice every man knew how to salute in true army fashion. A part of the day's work yesterday was in polling the camp streets, and at nightfall everything was in first-class order for inspection, and this will be a part of each day's routine.

As fast as new arrivals are received and properly recorded, they are taken to the barracks distributed all over the vast campground, and now a large portion of the buildings are occupied. In most cases the men mess on the first floor and their sleeping quarters are on the floor above, these buildings being known as double-deckers. Food continues to be dispensed in the same satisfactory fashion, and not a grumble has been heard either with regard to quality or abundance.

Last night the first entertainment since the arrival of the rookies was given at one of the Y. M. C. A. buildings, three of which are now in operation on the grounds. Eventually there will be nine in all, scattered over the camp. More than 900 men attended, and a concert was the attraction. On the two previous nights the big room was open for letter-writing and for reading and games, but last night was the first time that recruits put in their appearance there.

Fully 900 pieces of mail go out from this building daily, and with the arrival of the hundreds of recruits this will be vastly increased. A house secretary and five assistants are in charge of the work, and classes in French were started on Wednesday night with more than 60 men attending. Moving picture performances take place three times weekly, and reading matter is distributed which the men are allowed to take to their barracks. A library is also provided as well as stationery and daily papers.

The Boston regiment of the New England division will be known as the three hundred and first infantry, and it will include recruits from this entire vicinity. Col. Frank Tompkins is in command.

Next Sunday will be observed here as the first public visiting day, when automobiles will be allowed in camp, and as many visitors as desire. They will even be allowed to bring their cameras with them for snapshots.

The arrival of 600 regulars from Gettysburg, Pa., all non-commissioned officers, was a feature of yesterday. They were divided among the various regiments, and last night bunked with the recruits, who will be greatly aided by the presence of the more experienced men. The new men were enthusiastic in their praises of Camp Devens, and said the new recruits were a most promising lot who should become good soldiers.

A general order received gives every one of the Plattsburg reserve officers a place in the division, and the organization is now complete down to the non-commissioned staff.

Roads about the camp are being put in shape and a general cleaning up is a part of each day's routine. Difficulty in finding the different buildings is not only a task for the occasional visitor but for some of the soldiers and Plattsburgers as well, and the asking of information as to the location of some particular place is general about the camp.

All day yesterday recruits were met at the Ayer station, now also officially known as "Camp Devens," by officers from camp, and truck after truck whirled away through the village streets with its recruits. Some towns

brought their quotas by automobiles, and officials personally accompanied them to camp.

Between the station and camp a steady line of busses and jitneys is in operation, which augmented by the street-car line affords ready transportation to the camp gate.

A big American flag floats above headquarters, located on a high bluff, and reached by terraces and a flight of steps, and here is where the official business of Camp Devens is transacted.

District Boards Certify

Additional Red Ink Numbers Awarded to Unregistered Men

District boards 4 and 5 were busy at their headquarters yesterday in certifying names to the local boards for military service, and no exemptions or appeals were considered.

Additional red ink numbers were awarded also to men who for one reason or another have been unable to register up to the present, the drawing being made under the direction of William G. Grundy, deputy chief of the bureau of statistics.

Because of no certifications received from the district board, Division 1 of Cambridge has sent no men to Camp Devens. Seven men, or 5 per cent of the entire quota, will however, be forwarded when these certifications are received.

Waltham completed its 5 per cent quota yesterday, and three men left for camp. That city will send no more men until Sept. 19.

The first Melrose contingent also left yesterday, and while no formal demonstration was made, the three young men were given a send-off by their friends after being received at City Hall.

Brookline's first men to go to the cantonment went off yesterday afternoon after receiving their instructions and credentials. The men went over the road in an automobile. Two more men left this morning.

More than a score of warrants have been issued in Boston by United States Commissioner Hayes for men who have been summoned to appear before exemption boards for examination for the new national army, and who have failed to put in an appearance, or give any reason for their failure, to answer the call. It is estimated that in Massachusetts alone there are more than 1,000 of these cases. Just how the men will be dealt with when apprehended is uncertain, and it is not known whether they will be regarded as deserters or as having violated the civil law.

HARVARD RESERVE OFFICERS

Harvard reserve officers spent yesterday in combat drill at Waverley, with Col. Paul Azan and other officers of the French Mission in charge of the maneuvers.

Colonel Azan will be the principal speaker this evening at the dinner to be tendered the members of the French Military Mission by the officers they have been training at the City Club.

Capt. Charles D. Romieux, formerly connected with the reserve officers' training corps, was yesterday appointed special interpreter on the staff of Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards.

MANY GREATER BOSTON MEN FOR THE AERO SERVICE

First Contingent of Those Accepted Will Be Sent to Training Schools at Once

The first contingent of aviators and observation balloon pilots who have passed all examinations will be sent to training schools at once, and of the 1700 applicants, many men from Boston and vicinity have been accepted for aeronautical service. While attending the schools, the men will be paid \$100 per month, and attaining a lieutenant's commission upon graduation they will be paid a salary of \$2000 with bonus for special work.

Successful applicants for aviation service include: Frederic W. Borchers, Norwood; Mallon P. Bryan, Robert M. Burr, Brookline; Fred W. Caldwell, William E. Coates, Boston; Charles E. Clapp, Dedham; Abraham P. Cohen, Dorchester; Elmer A. Crowell, Boston; Howard E. Daughbath, Cambridge; William R. Field, Cohasset; Otis C. Hale, Somerville; Harold T. Hambleton, West Newton; Bradley B. Hammond, Brighton; Maurice Holland, Boston; Franklin T. Ingraham, Wellesley; John A. Langley, Melrose Highlands; Halstead H. Lewis, Wintthrop; Henry M. Longley, Braintree; Arthur L. Nason, Roxbury; George W. Parks, Boston; Frederic J. Pow, Jamaica Plain; Isaac Spring, Boston; and Francis W. Swain, West Roxbury.

Those who passed the observation balloon pilot examination were: Joseph S. Batt, Boston; Jerome D. Cohen, Cambridge; James W. Daley, Dorchester; K. P. Hill, Cambridge; Frank J. Kelley, Somerville; Vincent J. Hoyer, Dorchester; Michael E. McHugo, Allston; Angus W. MacDougal, Cambridge; Harry W. Proudfoot, West Somerville, and Edward I. Valente, Boston.

Supply officers, who require no training, but who are at once commissioned first lieutenants, are Thomas E. Bubler, Lynn; H. D. Wilson, Wilmington, and James C. Fair, Natick.

MUSIC FOR THE ARMY

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Sheet music and portable musical instruments are in great demand among the American troops in France. Orchestras, glee clubs and minstrel shows will be organized among the men overseas, but all instruments and other equipment must be sent from the United States. Three thousand pieces of music have been sent over recently, but much more music of all kinds is needed.

CHECK IS HELD ON PLOTTERS

Seizure of Documents in Raids on I. W. W. Headquarters Furnishes Proof of Sedition—Prosecutions to Follow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Sedition and the promotion of enterprises inimical to the United States are no longer to be tolerated. Dispatches containing reports of the documents seized in the nation-wide raids of Wednesday were received by Assistant Attorney-General Fitts on Thursday. The Government already has evidence of far-reaching plots, including plans for the destruction of manufacturing plants, stores of provisions, grain elevators and canning factories. In every instance there will be a local prosecution conducted by the United States attorney of the district in which the plot was formed.

The I. W. W. is the largest single organization engaging the attention of the Department of Justice. Officials at the Department of Justice stated that they had no communication with Chief Justice J. Harry Covington, of the District Supreme Court, who came to Washington and "as prepared to lay a report of his investigations of labor troubles before the President. It was stated that the activities of the department naturally would be in harmony with Justice Covington's efforts, for he is working directly under commission of the President, but investigations were understood to have been directed more to labor conditions than the I. W. W. plots.

Socialist Plants Raided

Government Obtaining Evidence of Plots to Disable Army
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Government officials here are examining into the mass of documents and other information collected in the Federal raids on general headquarters here of the I. W. W. and the American Socialist Party, while making new hunts in other places. Rumors of projected strike activities of the I. W. W. were afloat this week and publication of the American Socialist Party organ was suspended by Government seizure. District Attorney Cline holds the mailing list of the paper and also the party membership lists. Presentation to the Grand Jury of evidence will be delayed until put in shape.

Four additional Socialist and one I. W. W. publishing offices have also been raided here by Federal Government officers armed with search warrants. Literature and plates alleged to have been used in a propaganda to hinder the carrying on of the war were seized.

The newspaper and publishing offices raided were: Arbeiter Zeitung, a German newspaper plant where the American Socialist national organ of the party is published.

Social Demokraten, publication of which Frank Hurup is editor. Radnicka-Straza offices, which is headquarters of the Croatian branch of the South Slavic Socialist Federation of United States Publications.

The Radical Press, where considerable Socialist literature is published. Disa Atty. Charles F. Cline has stated here that the papers seized were so numerous that it would take at least 10 days before a return could be made to the court by the Federal Grand Jury, which will sift the evidence.

A nation-wide strike that would have stopped work at the army cantonments, particularly in the middle and far West, is believed to have been fanned by the Government's quick move.

Information available at the Department of Justice offices indicate the countrywide raids were made when they were because on the same day the first movement of the national army was started to cantonments throughout the United States. Having uncovered sufficient evidence against the I. W. W. through the operations of secret service men, the Government moved rapidly before strike advocates had time to cripple the mobilization of the army.

In a statement addressed "to the people of Chicago," Mayor William Hale Thompson yesterday attacked the newspapers for alleged misrepresentation, declared his intention "to take steps to punish those persons responsible for the falsehoods which I believe are injurious to my good name and that of the city of Chicago," and had suit brought against the Chicago Herald and James Keeley, its publisher, for \$250,000 damages. Other suits will be filed against newspapers from time to time, he made it known.

The Mayor explains his absence from Kankakee, Ill., on Wednesday, at an affair which was expected to point his senatorial boom, by saying he was kept busy conferring with attorneys "for the purpose of instituting suits for libel to bring my false accusers to justice." He declared his enemies "have recently bored holes in the walls of my apartment, installed a dictograph trap, telephone wires," etc.

MINERS LEAVE FOR BETTER PAY

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—In deference to the request of Dr. H. A. Garfield, national coal director, the joint conference of coal mine operators of the Central Competitive Field and officials of the United Mine Workers of America, to discuss a wage increase for the coal miners, has been postponed.

William Green, secretary-treasurer

of the miners, announced that Dr. Garfield had been requested to meet the three international officers of the organization and the district presidents of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Western Pennsylvania, comprising the Central Competitive Field, in conference in Washington on Tuesday, Sept. 11.

"Information and facts showing the necessity of a wage increase will be presented to Dr. Garfield by a committee representing the miners," reads a statement given out by Secretary Green. "This wage increase is made necessary because men are leaving the mines to seek employment in other industries where they can work more steadily and earn more money. A full working force is necessary in order to guarantee an adequate supply of coal during the coming winter. This is important; otherwise much suffering will result in some sections because of an inadequate supply of coal."

PERSHING GREETES LAFAYETTE MEETING

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The raising of a specially made flag at Independence Hall, here, a duplicate of which was unfurled at the City Hall in Paris, France, marked the celebration of the one hundred and sixtieth anniversary of the birth of Lafayette.

Julius J. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, was present as a guest of honor and spoke briefly of the ideals of Lafayette. Independence Hall, he said, has given one slogan to mankind—Independence—and when the Central Powers learn the mistake they have made another will go forth throughout the world—Brotherly Love.

General Pershing's message reads: "On this third anniversary of the battle of the Marne, the Americans in France unite with you at home in honoring the name of Lafayette. His services for the cause of democracy are characteristic of the great nation he represented. These same qualities inspire the French people of our day to make the heroic sacrifices they have made during the present world war."

Cable messages of greeting from General Pershing, General Joffre, President Poincaré, and Admiral Beatty of the British fleet, sent to the New York Lafayette Committee, were also read.

Boston Honors Lafayette

Boston honored Lafayette Thursday on the occasion of his one hundred and sixtieth anniversary, which also was the anniversary of the battle of the Marne. The Boston French Society La Prevoyance celebrated the day with a dinner attended by about 50 persons. At St. Paul's Cathedral a commemoration meeting was held, the Rev. Edward T. Sullivan denouncing the Germans and pacifists. J. C. J. Flamand, the French consul, was present.

Lafayette Day Exercises

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—At Lafayette day exercises held here Thursday night Francis Monod, chief secretary to the High Commission from France to the United States, was a speaker. He hailed the Stars and Stripes and voiced his high appreciation of the United States entry in the world struggle.

France to Fight to Victory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Celebration of Lafayette Day here closed with a dinner at the Franco-American Society, at which Henri Frank Bouillon, president of the French Radical Party, said France would fight on until the Allies had won full victory. Mr. Bouillon praised England's work in the war and thought for a preliminary conference the Allies' determination to protect small nations. President Poincaré sent a message of greeting which was read at the official celebration of the day. Throughout the day the chief theme of addresses and greetings was the determination of the Allies to fight until permanent peace could be obtained.

MR. LANSING MEETS JAPANESE MISSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Formal discussion of United States and Japanese cooperation in the war was begun on Thursday night by a preliminary conference between Secretary Lansing and Viscount Ishii, head of the Japanese Mission. Other meetings will follow and there probably will be frequent conferences between members of the mission and officials of various branches of the Government to deal with details of the problems involved.

It is understood that the opening discussion was confined to a general exchange of views regarding Japan's needs and what additional part she will be able to take in the war with the assistance of the United States.

WAKEFIELD SCHOOL PROBLEM

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—School officers state that the problem of housing the 500 or more pupils who will be registered in the high school by the first of next week will be difficult to solve. Even with afternoon sessions for the first-year class, the conditions in the three upper classes at the morning session are nearly as bad as when the entire school met in the forenoon. Prospects of making a beginning on a new \$300,000 high school building next year are doubtful, because of the high cost of materials.

RESEARCH WORK BEGINS

Work of the research department of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union has begun for the year with award of fellowship for 1917-18 to Elizabeth Greene, A. B., Smith College; Nellie M. Reeder, A. B., Wellesley College and Lorna Dietz, A. B., Milwaukee-Dowry, 1916. The department is cooperating with the home economics division of the United States Department of Agriculture in securing material for a national dietary survey.

HOOVER NOT TO FIX MEAT PRICE

Food Administrator Tells Live Stock Conference Government Has No Such Plans, but Hopes to Eliminate Speculation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Herbert C. Hoover, United States Food Administrator, has stated that it is no part of the Government's food control plans to fix the prices of meat and dairy products. At the National Livestock Conference he declared that not only would it be inadvisable to institute price fixing in these industries, but the Food Administration had been given no such power.

As long as there is a heavy demand for meat, with a decreased production, Mr. Hoover said, meat prices will continue to rise. The hope of the Food Administration is that it can stabilize quotations and thus eliminate speculation.

"I cannot believe there is a panacea for a food situation of this kind," said Mr. Hoover. "Our problem is to increase production. The best we may expect is a slow development towards the ends we seek. Drastic control of packing plants with government operation as an alternative will not work. We can administer food control only through the cooperation of all interests concerned."

"There is no power in the Food Bill to fix prices and we never have asked that power. Everywhere in Europe price fixing—that is, the naming of maximum prices—has failed. We had the fixing of wheat prices thrust upon us, as it is our duty to purchase 30 per cent of the crop for export, and we had the Wheat Committee name a price as a guarantee to producers and to stop speculation."

"The meat situation is such that a high price to producer is guaranteed for many years. If we were to end suddenly or if the submarines were to be overcome, however, great stores of wheat would be released in Argentina, Australia and India, and the bottom would have dropped out of the market in this country. These three nations will have on hand soon enough wheat to feed the world, but ships cannot be had to transport it."

"Beef and pork present different situations. We export a small amount of beef, relatively, but now we are over-exporting pork, and it may become necessary to take measures to keep a proper relation between the price of corn and hogs. We want your advice as to how this may be done."

"There is nothing that can be done to stop the rise in meat prices if the shortage continues, but if we stabilize prices the rise will move at a continuous level. Producers must have a price that will stimulate production and must get that price, though there can be no Government guarantee, and I see no way to bring about a voluntary agreement as to the prices that should be paid."

"I doubt if legislation to guarantee producers a minimum price is wise, and in meat I believe it is impossible to accomplish this."

Walter L. Fisher, former Secretary of the Interior, during the discussion that followed Mr. Hoover's address, said that the allied purchasing necessarily would offset American food markets, and that its control would in a measure give the Food Administration control of meat prices.

Others who spoke believed, that prices might be stabilized to some extent through centralization of the allied purchasing. The Food Administrator, acting as the allied food purchasing agent, not only will buy for the European governments, but through them for the civilian population as well.

RAILWAY MEN TO HOLD CONVENTION

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Next Monday morning about 600 delegates from the United States and Canada are expected in this city to open the fifteenth biennial convention of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America in Infantry Hall. This will be the first time the convention has been held in the East and will be under the auspices of the Providence Division 615, which will have charge of the entertainment.

Business sessions will be held from 10 in the morning until 5 in the afternoon, excepting on Wednesday and Saturday of next week, when the convention sessions will be omitted and the delegates will be out of the city.

Celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the association will be observed during the convention. The

AMUSEMENTS

SYMPHONY HALL

The Symphony Concerts
Beginning October 12-13

SOLOISTS:
Mabel Garrison, Fritz Kreisler, Ethel Legnani, John McCormack, Joseph Maiklin, Modest Mehta, Frances Nash, Sylvia Noss, Gounar Novak, J. J. Paderewski, Irma Seidel, Heinrich Warnke, Anton Witke, Efram Zimbalist.
Tickets for both series now on sale at Symphony Hall.

Monday LAST TRIP Sept. 10
AT THE TIP OF CAPE COD

PROVINCETOWN

The Pilgrim's First Landing Place
100 mile daylight excursion \$1.50
Big Iron steamship DOROTHY BRADFORD leaves wharf, 400 Atlantic Ave., 9 a. m., Sunday 9:30. CAPE COD S. S. CO., Tel. F. H. 2211.

NANTASKET BEACH
STEAMERS FROM ROWES WHARF

convention headquarters will be at the Crown Hotel.

Monday evening the convention will attend a theater party. Tuesday evening there will be a Rhode Island clam bake at Crescent Park. Lieut.-Gov. Emory J. San Souci, Major Joseph H. Gainer and officials of the Rhode Island company have been invited.

On Wednesday the convention will go to Newport on the steamer Mount Hope. Arrangements have been made there through Mayor Burdick and the Chamber of Commerce for automobile trips, a visit to the beach and to attend the battalion drill at the naval training station.

The delegates and guests will go to Boston Saturday, where they will be the guests of the city. They will be met at the South Station by a committee representing Mayor Curley, who has provided a boat for a trip to Nantasket.

On Sunday, Sept. 16, the convention and guests will make a trolley excursion to Narragansett Pier.

BOSTON WOMAN TO START BUREAU

Recognition of the work of the Food Facts Bureau of the Women's City Club of Boston has been made by the National Food Administration in Washington in the appointment of Miss Edith Guerrier, formerly in charge, to head a similar bureau at the National Capitol, according to an announcement today. Work of the bureau consists of the dissemination of facts concerning the buying and preparation of food to housewives of Greater Boston. Talks are given by experts to which the consumer is welcome and on every Wednesday a regular half-hour lecture is always given. Next week the bureau is to extend its activities and start a "Fish Week" during which it is hoped to overcome some of the prejudice against sea food by showing how to prepare it for the table attractively.

Concerning Miss Guerrier, the bureau says: "Miss Edith Guerrier who has been assisting the Women's City Club in the establishment of its Bureau of Information and Directory of Food Facts at 69 Bedford Street has carried on her work with such effectiveness that she has been called to Washington by the Food Administration department to organize and put into working operation a similar bureau at the Capital."

"Miss Guerrier has for some years been Librarian at the North End Branch of the Boston Public Library. When the War Service Committee of the Women's City Club undertook to establish a clearing house of information which should become a central bureau for all organizations working along lines of food conservation, Mrs. Herbert H. White was put in charge of the task. Director Belden of the Boston Public Library cooperated from the first to make the plan a success, and generously loaned Miss Guerrier's services for such time as should be necessary to collect, analyze and catalog the existing information regarding foods and their uses and conservation. The thoroughness of her work and the value of the results to organizations and individuals alike has so impressed the experts at Washington that Miss Guerrier has again been borrowed, this time for the national need."

"The food facts bureau in Boston, while keenly regretting the loss of Miss Guerrier's services, is brought even more closely in touch with the department at Washington, through her presence there. Announcements from the Food Administration headquarters are received and posted daily and complete cooperation with the department is maintained. Miss Guerrier's work in Washington will probably not be confined to that city, but will involve the working out of a plan for the establishment of similar bureaus of information throughout the country."

WOMEN'S CLUBS CONVENE

DURHAM, N. H.—About 200 delegates opened the first session of the State Federation of Women's Clubs here yesterday in the buildings of the New Hampshire College. Countess Tourczynswics, head of the Polish relief work in this country, addressed the convention. Mrs. W. C. O'Kane, president of the Durham Women's Club, presided at the meeting and welcomed the delegates. The response was made by Mrs. James W. Remick, vice-president of the federation and Ralph D. Hetzel, president of the college, welcomed them to New Hampshire College.

WILLIAMS FAMILY REUNION
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The annual reunion and dinner of the Roger Williams Family Association were held yesterday here in Roger Williams Park, with a large number of members of the association and invited guests present. Sheldon Williams of Attleboro was elected president.

U. S. INQUIRIES IN MANY FIELDS

Eliot G. Mears, in Charge of Investigators of Bureau of Commerce, Tells of Work That Is Now Being Done

Eliot G. Mears, in charge of the field investigators of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, arrived at the local office of the bureau today from New York. He is in close personal touch with many special agents of the bureau, who are sent to various countries of the world for some special study or investigation with a view of aiding United States trade.

When interviewed by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Mears told of some of the advantages to both the Government and private business from first hand investigations. He said this Government had greatly extended its investigating service for American business men and because the lack of information regarding conditions abroad has been a serious drawback to a normal extension of American overseas trade.

The bureau now has 29 men in the field, in comparison with 16 at this time last year. All the trade commissioners, special agents and commercial agents, similar to the four lumber commissioners who are now in England, Spain, Norway and Russia, have been carefully chosen after written and oral examination held under the United States civil service regulations, and are properly qualified, experts in their particular lines.

Unusual attention is attracted just now by a recent investigation of American methods of marketing goods abroad, said Mr. Mears. An attempt is being made to list the factors contributing to successful exporting, with a view of arriving at some conclusions as to the most effective method of distribution. This study is in the hands of Prof. Paul T. Cherington of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration. This investigation is expected to continue until the summer of 1918.

A new investigation is devoted to methods of cultivating plantation and wild rubber in all countries of the world. Nowhere is there available a complete and thorough treatise on rubber growing as practiced in both hemispheres, describing the possibilities of countries that do not at the present time figure prominently in raw rubber, he said.

Henry C. Pearson, who recently returned from a trip to the Far East, has been selected by the bureau to undertake this work, said Mr. Mears. "The tremendous increase in our rubber manufactures for sale at home and abroad," he continued, "has centered the attention of many manufacturers and merchants in this country on sources of raw rubber, and it is expected that this monograph, which will probably be published late in 1918, will give information that is greatly needed at the present time."

TORPEDO PLANE HOPED FOR

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Godfrey L. Cabot of Boston, a vice-president of the Aero Club of America, has placed \$30,000 at the disposal of Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U. S. N., retired, to carry on experimental work in an effort to develop the torpedo plane as a weapon against battleships. It has been announced here by the Aero Club. The club says it is hoped to develop a machine that can carry the heaviest torpedo direct from England to the German naval base at Kiel.

APPROVED BY PEACE LEAGUE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The League to Enforce Peace has officially approved the Minneapolis Conference on Labor and Democracy, and sent Rabbi Stephen S. Wise and the Rev. Charles Sanderson Medbury of Des Moines, Ia., to the conference as its representatives.

WILLIAMS FAMILY REUNION
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Overseas Banking Service

This Company has made arrangements with a banking institution in Paris which will enable its depositors who are on overseas service to cash their checks drawn upon this bank. The necessary details will be explained to any of our depositors desiring this service.

State Street Trust Co.

Main Office, 33 State Street

Copley Square Branch, 579 Boylston Street

Mass. Ave. Branch, Cor. Mass. Ave. and Boylston Street

LIQUOR MEN TO MASS FORCES

Alleged New York Scheme to Gather Sympathizers in All Parties Into the Dominant Party at the Primaries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Instead of throwing their power into the conflict on election day this fall, prohibition leaders in this State allege, the liquor interests have worked out a scheme to gather the liquor sympathizers out of all political parties containing any of them, and to mass them for enrollment in the dominant political party at the primaries. The prohibition leaders declare further that the liquor men can succeed in their plan if the "decent people of the State are not asleep." But, with the forewarning being issued now, it is believed that the people will be aroused to the danger of the situation and frustrate what is called a plan to overwhelm and take possession of the machinery of the dominant political party, in the interests of the liquor traffic.

The Anti-Saloon League is urging all temperance voters who are not otherwise allied politically to enroll in the Republican Party. By this means it is believed that the plan of the liquor men can be frustrated. The circumstances make it advisable, says the league, for temperance Democrats to take the same course. And emphasis is laid on the necessity for vigorous action because in 1918 candidates for Governor and all State officers are to be nominated, as well as candidates for both State Senate and the Assembly, and for Congress.

It is pointed out that for a score of years the liquor interests in this State have been content merely to use their strength as a balance of power in elections. So long as temperance voters were insufficiently organized, or only lukewarm in their militancy, the liquor men had everything their own way. But the events of the past three years, and particularly those of the last year, have demonstrated to the liquor forces that all hope of any future control of the government and police of the State on the basis of a liquor balance of power in the elections is a myth. Hence the alleged scheme to go back to the elections and secure control of the dominant party.

"We are not discussing a theory," says the league. "Liquor Democrats are being organized now for enrollment in the Republican Party in one of the most prominent counties in the State. The whole plot has but one aim—the political defeat of a man who has been prominent in the Republican Party and a leader in the securing of city local option. If such plans were successful, they would enable the repeal of city local option and prevent possible ratification of the national prohibition amendment and block future progress along this line."

In the light of this scheme, the league says it is easy to see why Justice Crosby of Brooklyn waited so long before announcing that he would not permit himself to be nominated for Mayor of New York. The delay extended beyond the time when the league thinks the Justice had any chance for success in the race for the Republican nomination.

The league declares that Justice Crosby as Republican candidate for Governor against Governor Whitman would be entirely acceptable to the liquor interests. His recent decision that the Legislature was both unconstitutional and lawless in passing a law empowering the Excise Commissioner, at the request of a Mayor and with the Governor's approval, to close saloons near war industry plants, is called "the sweetest crumb of comfort the liquor interests of this State have received in recent times, however valuable it may be in the long run, legally."

The league adds that it is apparent that the liquor plan to capture the Republican State machine must center in some man who is a Republican and who would be acceptable to the liquor traffic. The further claim is made that the delay in Justice Crosby's withdrawal focused public attention on him and allowed his friends to demand more places on the New York City ticket, a patronage that will help that branch of the Republican party later.

"The one thing that stands out clearly in this situation," says the league, "is the duty of every good man in the Republican Party to see that he is properly enrolled in the party when he registers this fall. And every good citizen not otherwise enrolled will have an opportunity to render signal service to the temperance cause and to men who have stood squarely for the rights of the people on the liquor issue by enrolling in the Republican Party."

Temperance leaders everywhere are warned of the alleged scheme of the liquor men, and are urged to keep close watch to prevent its becoming national.

regulation to be drawn up by the council is that governing exemptions from service. The local tribunals have nearly all been fixed for the various provinces and they will be, in the main as follows: In Ontario, 227; Quebec, 300; Manitoba, 93; Saskatchewan, 57; Alberta, 110; British Columbia, 74; New Brunswick, 47; Nova Scotia, 91; Prince Edward Island, 15; the Yukon, 2.

Another body which has to be established is the board of selection, which will name half the members of the tribunals. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the leader of the opposition, has consented to name one-half the members of the selective board. The County Court judges will name the other half of the members of the tribunals. When these tribunals have been formed, a proclamation will be issued calling out all the single men in the country between the ages of 20 and 34 to report for military duty. Then will follow the necessary time to allow of the exemption applications to be made and those not registering within that time will be regarded as deserters, while not having made application for exemption, they will have lost their chance to claim exemption. After the proclamation every man in the country between the prescribed ages will be regarded as a soldier until and unless he obtains exemption.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Almon Homer Fuller, now dean of the school of engineering of the University of Washington, at Seattle, is to become head of the department of engineering at Lafayette College, Easton, Pa. He thus returns to the institution where he was first given instruction in the subjects which he is now to teach, and from which college he graduated in 1897. Then followed a year of study at Cornell, a fellowship won for high standing, an appointment to the faculty, and ultimately choice as head of the department of civil engineering. This was in 1898. A year later he accepted the call to the Pacific Coast institution, and has been there ever since. The State of Washington and the city of Seattle have profited by his expert advice given on all occasions when social welfare was to be promoted. In his profession he has been a leader and organizer of the Pacific Northwest Society of Engineers, of which he has been president.

Sir W. Graham Greene, K. C. B., who has been connected with the civil administration of the British Admiralty for over thirty years, and has been permanent secretary since 1911, when he succeeded Sir Inigo Thomas, has recently resigned that position to become secretary of the Ministry of Munitions. Sir Graham Greene has unusual experience of the navy, for during the many years in which he has been connected with the civil administration of the Board of Admiralty he has been closely connected with the successive developments of the navy from the time of Lord George Hamilton up to the present day. In 1884 he was connected with the institution of the Foreign Intelligence Committee, which formed the nucleus from which the present Admiralty War Staff sprang. Sir Graham Greene acted as principal civil private secretary to four successive First Lords of the Admiralty: Lord George Hamilton, Lord Spencer, Mr. Goschen and Lord Selborne. In 1902, when the new method of training and educating officers was instituted by Lord Selborne and Lord Fisher, Sir Graham Greene was placed in charge of the personnel department. Five years later he was appointed assistant secretary of the Admiralty on the retirement of Sir Evan MacGregor, with charge of the military, political, and secret department, and in 1911 he became permanent secretary.

Frank Louis Haller, president of the board of regents of the University of Nebraska, is under fire from the State Council of Defense for alleged disloyalty to the nation, and refusal to answer or acquit himself of such charges brought by the council. Mr. Haller is a native of Davenport, Ia., and is of German ancestry. He was graduated at the Iowa State University in 1883, and then entered on a business career, which has brought him from the role of a shipping clerk to that of president of the concern. His civic relations have been many and important, including supervision of the library interests of the State and of the city of Omaha, promotion of the welfare of prisoners in the State's penal institutions, and preservation of the State's archives and historical data. He was made a member of the board of regents of the university in 1909, and has been influential in shaping the curriculum and institutional policy.

Henry Paul Talbot, professor of chemistry and chemical engineering in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has been named as one of the special commission to investigate the making and shipping of defective ammunition from Government arsenals to the American forces in France, is a leader of his calling; and any report that he and his associates may make will carry weight with the country. Professor Talbot is a Bostonian, who graduated from "Tech" in 1885; went abroad and studied at Leipzig and then returned to Boston and joined the faculty of his alma mater. In 1887 he was an instructor; in 1898 he was professor of analytical chemistry, and in 1902, professor of inorganic chemistry and head of the department. He is a recognized expert in the training of men, and in interpretation through the press and by word of mouth of the facts and theories of his particular field of natural science.

SWEET POTATOES CHEAPER
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—More plentiful and cheaper shipments of sweet potatoes, peaches and pears, with a falling off on watermelons and potatoes, are reported by the Bureau of Markets.

BOSTON SCHOOL WORK OUTLINED

Superintendent Dyer Says Special Emphasis Will Be Placed on Junior High and on Extension of Industrial Courses

Emphasis will be placed on three distinct phases of Boston school work this year, according to Supt. Franklin B. Dyer. One will be in the development of the intermediate or junior high school, another in the extension of industrial work including household science for girls, and a third in maintaining a general seriousness and thoroughness of work as the best contribution that can be made by teachers and pupils to their country at this time.

An enrollment of about 100,000 pupils is expected by Dr. Dyer this year, or about the same as last year. A shrinkage is looked for in the higher grades, owing largely to the demand for labor. Many of the boys are at work on farms and will not return to the city until Oct. 1, in accordance with arrangements made last spring. Many others, high school boys, at work on the cooperative plan and engaged for the summer vacation may decide not to return to school. Work is plentiful and the demand for working certificates has never been so great as this summer.

The anticipated decrease in high schools will be offset in part by an increase in the continuation school which boys and girls between the ages of 14 and 16 are obliged to attend if not in regular attendance at some other school. The old Brimmer Building on Common Street, vacated this summer by the Boston Trade School, has been fitted up to take care of the expansion. The quarters on La Grange Street will be used as formerly. From 2000 last September the continuation school had grown to 5000 pupils last June.

The opening of the new building of the Boston Trade School gives an increased capacity for that school of 540 students or 600 in all. The work of the school was not possible in the Brimmer Building.

Cooperative courses in high schools including salesmanship for girls, are developing rapidly, offering excellent opportunities to boys and girls entering industrial life.

As previously announced the intermediate school will have a complete organization in 10 districts. In some 25 others the first or second year's work is in progress. In the remaining districts the work will be begun this year.

Household thrift, taken up more practically than ever before last spring and carried in some form through the summer, will be resumed in canning and drying of foods, the preparation and serving of meals and economy and thrift all along the line.

It is wished to impress upon teachers and pupils that thoroughness of work, seriousness, energy and discipline form the best kind of service that they can render their country at this time, and that they are also the best preparation for citizenship. So-called leisure hours it is hoped, will be given to special forms of war service that are now urgent. "We wish to train the pupils to know what a democracy is," Dr. Dyer said, "and to appreciate its duties. The keynote of democracy is cooperation."

One of the first things to come before the school committee will be the combining of school districts as recommended by the special survey committee of educational experts. So far the committee has declined to take it up as a policy although recommended on the ground of greater economy and greater good to the child by offering him increased opportunities and privileges.

MARYLAND CAMP OPENING PUT OFF

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
BALTIMORE, Md.—The expected mobilization of 5 per cent of Maryland's drafted men at Camp Meade, on Wednesday, Sept. 5, was postponed until Sept. 19, in accordance with orders from the War Department. In making this change it is understood the War Department acted on the recommendation of General Kuhn, commander of the camp. The chief difficulty is said to be the water supply, which is not yet available to fill the pipes that have been installed in the barrack buildings, although it is expected to be nearly perfect.

Maj. Ralph Proctor, quartermaster in charge of construction, believes there would be no difficulty in housing the men even now, despite the fact that the construction work, because of delay in the arrival of lumber and other materials, has not progressed so far as anticipated.

FINES OF \$10 IN AUTO LIGHT CASES

FRAMINGHAM, Mass.—Automobilists and motorcyclists charged with using illegal headlights by inspectors of the Massachusetts Highway Commission in Wayland, Aug. 26, were arraigned in the district court here yesterday. Fines of \$10 were placed on the following defendants who pleaded guilty or nolo: Frank B. Coughlin of Worcester; Spencer F. Martin of Clinton; Ernest C. Ransom of Roxbury; David Mason of Roxbury; Jacob I. Williams of Worcester; Samuel Ganzu of Boston; John Copley of Salem; Harry J. Marchant of Newton; Irving D. Young of Watertown; Burton E. Brad-

ford of Framingham; Mestapha Ahmed of Worcester; Harry J. Holland of Springfield.

Also on Carl B. Fittion of Worcester, Frank T. Pettengill of Everett, Frank Levene of Palmer, Anthony Macone of Boston, Leo J. Pollier of Worcester, Thomas J. Harrigan of Boston, George F. Rowe of Lynn, John A. Norton of Dorchester, Albert T. Fisher of Boston, Robert P. Halleck and Walter E. Driscoll of Worcester.

Hollis D. Plimpton of Norwood pleaded not guilty as he was using a device he thought to be in compliance with the law but after hearing paid the \$10 fine imposed by the court. Harcourt Green, a chauffeur for a Cambridge business man, appealed the fine and furnished sureties for his appearance at the next sitting of the Superior Court.

SUSPECT ENEMY INFLUENCE IN DYNAMITE PLOTS

Leduc and Monette Claim They Were Forced by Ringleaders to Commit Cartierville Outrage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—Although denial is made that Arthur Blackwell, one of the alleged dynamiters of Lord Atholstan's house at Cartierville, is an Austrian subject, the belief persists in well-informed quarters, that enemy influence of some sort has been at work to encourage violence in opposing the Military Service Act. The facts so far as known lend color to this theory. The reputed ringleaders of the gang, Leduc and Monette, have been known to the police as incorrigible criminals, rather than men who would be likely to be moved to acts of folly through a mistaken sense that they were fighting for an idea. In other words they were the sort of men who might be expected to undertake criminal activity for a consideration.

The men now under arrest, on the other hand, have no criminal records, and they have affirmed to the authorities that they were led to conspire against Lord Atholstan by the incendiary speeches of anticonscription orators, and that having become implicated with the leaders of the gang, were forced, on pain of violence, to carry out the dynamiting. J. A. Tremblay has confessed, the police say, that Leduc and Monette compelled him, at the point of rifles, to place the dynamite at Cartierville, but that he placed it a few feet away from Lord Atholstan's house, so that the occupants were not destroyed. The fact that four of the prisoners have been released on bail, indicates that the court does not regard them as a menace to the community.

Now, allowing for the discount to be taken from the story of the men arrested, from the fact that they are accused, and making full allowance also for the fact that few took seriously the extravagant language of the youthful anticonscription orators, it is still obvious that a combination of resentful men, inflamed by passionate eloquence, and two other men ready for any criminal exploit, would make fertile ground for the sowing of alien propaganda. Monette has been reported in different parts of the Province every day this week, and on Thursday in Ontario, but no definite clew has been found. The preliminary trial of the men under arrest will take place next Tuesday afternoon.

NEW FREIGHT YARD PLANS

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—At a meeting today of representatives of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad with municipal officials in City Hall, plans are expected to be made for the passage by the City Council next Monday night of measures authorizing the sale to the road of 600,000 feet of city land in the North Barial Ground property. A large freight yard is planned in this district which the railroad officials claim will be one of the largest and most modern classification yards on the system. The cost, it is estimated, will be more than \$1,000,000 and the yard will be operated on the "gravity hump" plan, by which cars are classified and sent along their tracks by gravity. The road is to fill in a portion of this section as well as relay three or four streets which will be disarranged by the new yard.

U. S. PROHIBITION WORKERS TO AID

"Dry" Campaign in England and Scotland to Include Speaking by J. A. Nicholls, the Rev. C. M. Sheldon and D. A. Poling

Workers for prohibition gathered yesterday afternoon at the Boston headquarters of the Massachusetts Woman's Christian Temperance Union, 541 Massachusetts Avenue, to bid farewell to John A. Nicholls, who went last night to New York, whence he will sail next week for an English port. Mr. Nicholls is to make a tour of England and Scotland in behalf of prohibition. He will be one of several speakers from the United States, engaged by a joint committee representing the United Kingdom Alliance, the British Woman's Temperance Association and the National Temperance Federation of Great Britain, the last named being an organization of the church temperance societies.

Mr. Nicholls will speak at a series of provincial conferences, 26 in number, with 200 public meetings following. He will speak also at 20 meetings in London following upon the close of the provincial conferences. The conferences will commence in Scotland, Oct. 1, and will end with the national conference about April 1. Dr. S. J. Hunter, wealthy shipbuilder, is president of the committee having in charge this prohibition drive; his home is at Newcastle-on-Tyne, where the first of the conferences in England will occur.

Two of the other speakers engaged in the United States for this work are the Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, author of a number of books on religious subjects, and Daniel A. Poling of Boston, a leading prohibition worker. There also will be speakers from Australia, Canada and Russia. Among the Canadian speakers will be the Rev. Ben Spence of Toronto, secretary of the Dominion Alliance, and James Simpson, prominent in labor unions, also of Toronto. The Russian speakers are expected to tell something of what has been done toward efficiency and national improvement in their land by the abolition of the traffic in strong drink. The United Kingdom Alliance, one of the three organizations represented by the directing committee, is headed by the Hon. Leif Jones, the president of the British Woman's Temperance Association is the Countess of Shaftesbury, and the head of the National Temperance Federation is Dr. S. J. Hunter.

Mr. Nicholls expects to discuss the work for prohibition that has been done in the United States in the last few years, especially on the economic side. Though the conferences at which he speaks are primarily for workers in behalf of prohibition, the general public will be welcomed to them. For many years Mr. Nicholls has been prominent as a speaker, writer and worker for prohibition. A native of England, he has lived more than 40 years in Massachusetts, his home being now in Brookline. In 1909 and 1910 he was the prohibition candidate for Governor of Massachusetts. Two years ago he made a lecture tour of England for the United Kingdom Alliance, speaking at Manchester, Liverpool, London and other large cities. He has been state chairman of the Prohibition Party and secretary of the Twentieth Century Pledge-Signing Crusade.

Speaking of his work and the outlook for prohibition in Great Britain, Mr. Nicholls said he believed war conditions would awaken the nation to a realization of the drink evil, so that action toward greatly curbing if not abolishing it would before long be taken. More than 2000 persons prominent in public life have signed a petition asking the British Government to suspend the liquor traffic during the war. In the list of those who have signed the memorial are 31 admirals and vice-admirals on the British Navy, 22 generals and lieutenant-generals of the army, and hundreds of officers in active service. The liquor interests have been strong but their strength is undoubtedly waning, Mr. Nicholls says.

At the reception to Mr. Nicholls yesterday, John B. Lewis, president of the Twentieth Century Pledge-Signing Crusade, presided. In the receiving line with Mr. and Mrs. Nicholls was

Mrs. Katharine L. Stevenson, president of the Massachusetts W. C. T. U. The speakers were Mrs. Stevenson, Mr. Lewis, Mrs. Cora F. Stoddard of the Scientific Temperance Federation, Theodore Raymond of the Anti-Saloon League and J. L. Landers of the Massachusetts Total Abstinence Society. The belief was expressed by those at the reception that the food conservation movement can hardly be supported enthusiastically by those who believe in prohibition, while the use of beer in brewing is allowed.

"I did not sign a food conservation card, as I considered it an insult to the women of the country to ask them to save crumbs when the Government is permitting the waste of millions of bushels of grain," said Mrs. Mary Frost, county president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

MASSACHUSETTS GRAND LODGE OF I. O. O. F. CONVENES

State Organization at Boston Meeting Appropriates \$4000 for Rooms at Ayer Camp

Before electing Lavater W. Powers of Waltham grand master, the Massachusetts grand lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in annual session at 515 Tremont Street yesterday, appropriated \$4000 to be expended in providing reading, writing and recreation rooms at Camp Devens in Ayer for members of the order in the military service of the United States.

The vote was taken after hearing the report of a special investigation into the subject, in which it was shown that about 10,000 members of the order were subject to the draft. A petition that the Sovereign Grand Lodge enact legislation permitting branches of the order to remit dues of members while in the service of the United States was adopted.

The grand lodge and past grand degrees were conferred on 150 applicants. It was reported that the net increase of 1038 in membership gave the order 62,799 members on Jan. 1, 1917, and to this for the first six months of this year 761 were added. The Rebekah branch has 35,506 members, of which 11,751 are men.

Other officers elected were: Deputy grand master, Samuel K. Walker, West Lynn; grand warden, George J. Dolloff, Dorchester; grand secretary, John W. Perkins, Chelsea; grand secretary, George H. Fuller, Boston; grand treasurer, Alfred S. Pinkerton, Worcester; grand marshal, Herschel A. Bacon, Waltham; grand conductor, Charles J. Shepard, Waltham; grand guardian, John N. Kelley, Lynn; grand chaplain, Frank G. Potter, Waltham; grand herald, Thomas G. Derry, Boston; grand instructor, William M. Webber, Boston; assistant grand secretary, Rhotire S. Lovell, Boston.

Grand representatives: Henry E. Ruggles (to September, 1918), Franklin Clifford L. Mahoney (to September, 1918), Arlington; trustees of funds, E. Bentley Young, Boston; J. Herbert Simpson, Winthrop; William H. Ralph, Somerville; trustee of Odd Fellows home, Joseph Belcher, Randolph.

BETTER ROADS TO MINNEAPOLIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—A road-building program larger than any undertaken in recent years is planned by the Hennepin County Board of County Commissioners, to improve roads outside Minneapolis. The road building fund for 1918 will be \$350,000.

NATIONS HELD EQUALLY GUILTY

Victor Berger, Former Socialist Congressman, Would Have Germany Keep Alsace, and Let France Take Lorraine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
CHICAGO, Ill.—Victor Berger of Milwaukee, former Socialist Congressman and at present one of the outstanding figures in the American Socialist Party, discussed his party's stand on the war with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor shortly after the Peoples Council meeting in this city.

Mr. Berger takes a position much like that of the Pope in viewing the struggle, only he took the position long before the Pope. "All of the nations of Europe are equally guilty," he holds.

"We want a peace that will be durable," said Mr. Berger, "and no peace can endure that is based on the domination of certain peoples by other peoples against their will. Each nation or race should be allowed to work out its destiny in its own way."

"What is your thought of Alsace and Lorraine?"
"Alsace is very much more German than this city of Chicago, with its many nationalities, is American. I have been there and observed how stolidly German the population is. Without question Alsace belongs to Germany because its people are German. And unless the Alsaitians deliberately choose to become French, they should be allowed to stay with Germany. Lorraine, for the same reason, should go to France."

"The peoples of Egypt and of India should be free under this same principle of nations working out their own life in their own way. I have read the Bible much, but nowhere have I seen it written that England should dominate the world."

"What of the German colonies?"
"That is a small question in the midst of many far greater, and can safely be left to future conferences to work out."

"Then there is Belgium to consider in the final settlement. Who is to pay for the damage that has come to her?"
"All the belligerents are guilty, all equally guilty. Now let them get together and contribute some of the billions they are spending so lavishly today in making war, to build up Belgium again. They would hardly miss the money thus spent in the total of the vast sums devoted to further making of war."

"I am for a peace with stable and permanent foundations—for a Socialist peace. I am pro-American, pro-British, pro-German, pro-French, for I am a Socialist. Above all, I am in favor of the workmen getting the full value of their product in all countries—and against exploitation and profiteering in all countries. Give the producers the full value of their product and do away with exploitation and profits, and you will do away with all causes of war."

NEED OF NITRATE PLANTS URGED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Immediate construction of two Government nitrate plants, at a cost of \$3,600,000, is recommended by the Nitrate Supply Committee, headed by Brigadier-General Crozier, chief of ordnance, in a report made public by the War Department.

School and Military SUPPLY WEEK

SEPTEMBER 1st to 8th, INCLUSIVE
This week has been set apart for special displays and demonstrations by the army of Parker dealers. To the army man and the Navy man just going into service, to the student just beginning the year's work—the PARKER SAFETY-SEALED Fountain Pen is a necessity. See dealer's window.

Easy to Fill Press the Button

PRICE \$2.50 up
Parker Clip, 25c extra

Drop ink in water
Disolves immediately into fluid ink

SAFETY-SEALED—The new type "no holes in the wall" fountain pen. Ink can't get out to soil clothes or person in event of injury to interior mechanism. The pen automatically changes from a Self-Filler to a non-Self-Filler without interruption of service.

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

THE ART OF
WILLIAM HOGARTHSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Throughout the history of art certain men stand out like mountain peaks across a varied land. They are like the prophets of old, divinely discontented with the past and courageous to break its bonds and to practice the new truth stirring within them. Art, although it has been so exploited for the glory of hierarchies and kings that they have given themselves the credit of producing it, is the most democratic thing in the world, and its greatest achievements spring more often from the gutter than from the court. No privilege will produce it and no mailed fist can suppress it.

England has had her share of these great ones, for it was Turner and Constable who first broke down the limitations of orthodox landscape painting and realized that the green of the fields and the blue of the sky were positive and glorious and could be painted in all their magnificence. But Hogarth is the first of them; in fact, Hogarth is the first of all the great English painters and his message is character.

After the archaic and largely anonymous portrait painting of Tudor times, which the genius of the German Holbein consummated, painting in England beneath the Stuarts became largely a matter of importation, like French gold and other props of a declining autocracy. There was little national character to produce great art—or great anything else for that matter—and so it came about that the Dutch Mytens, the Flemish Van Dyck, and the German Lely and Kneller catered to the taste of the rich and exquisite and produced portraits more successful in their renderings of the high estate than of the character of their sitters. Great portrait painting it certainly was, but it was purely aristocratic and served to throw into even stronger relief the achievement of Hogarth which followed it.

From a sturdily independent Lancashire family living in London came William Hogarth to give England an art of her own, a democratic art, vitalizing the life of her people and not her princes. With no ambition beyond the useful craft of engraving, Hogarth was apprenticed to a silver plate engraver and doggedly mastered the business which was to be so useful to him later on, when he engraved his painted attacks upon society in order to give them wider effect. His skill soon became known and he began to engrave upon copper from his own designs for the satirical prints then in vogue and managed to catch the passing fancy with a burlesque print of an altar-piece by one Kent, a well-known painter.

Sir James Thornhill, who must not be forgotten when talking of these first English artists, for he had come of an old Derbyshire family and had done good decorative work for the king at Greenwich Hospital and elsewhere, was founding an academy, the famous St. Martin's Lane Academy. The young Hogarth's fancy was caught by the Greenwich decorations and he entered it. It was while he was studying there that he convulsed the town with his satire on the unfortunate Kent, and Sir James Thornhill was delighted with the prowess of his pupil; more delighted than he was shortly afterwards when the aforenamed pupil eloped with and married his daughter. But Hogarth was never idle and never content; his art was increasing in power and becoming better known, and it was not long before the parental blessing was obtained and he settled down to happy married life.

From the very beginning Hogarth's art leant towards democracy and away from that worship of the old masters which sacrifices to tradition and beguets academism. He boldly declared the then heretical doctrine that painters should see with their own eyes and "Nature should be their only guide."

Hogarth's painting may be roughly divided into three groups or phases. First were the "conversation pieces," as they were called; mostly small family groups or personal incidents such as committee meetings or social gatherings. For instance there is his "Committee of the House of Commons Examining Bannister," a more than usually disreputable warden of the Fleet prison; there is the "Scene from the 'Beggars Opera'" with portraits of the players, or the "Conquest of Mexico," a play performed by the royal children. It was this painted life of the people which flung the first challenge to the pompous painting of his day. Then there were the moral or dramatic pictures with which he lashed the follies and vices of his day with such vehemence.

Hogarth held the art of the theater to be above all arts and it was this dramatic art which inspired these pictures. That they were great works of art as well as forcible sermons is all the more wonderful, since the story-telling picture of our day is not remarkable for its artistic significance. Whistler himself thought so much of them that he claimed Hogarth as the greatest of English painters—a debatable point.

Last but not least were his portraits, and they, at their best, were superb, as remarkable for their character and neglect of externals as those of the foreigners had been for lack of character and deification of estate. There is the "Captain Coram," a masterly study of the generous seaman who established the Foundling Hospital for deserted children. There is the great bulk of Lord Lovat, painted from a sketch made at the "White Hart" at St. Albans soon after his arrest for his

share in the '45 rebellion, about which history relates that upon Hogarth's entrance the distinguished prisoner, who was being shaved, flung his arms round him and kissed him, thereby covering his face with lather. There are hosts of portraits beside; the famous heads of his six servants who were so devoted to him, the portrait of his younger sister Ann; his own famous portrait with his dog Pompey; portraits that are so unaffected and sincere and characteristic that it is not surprising that Hogarth never became a popular portrait painter or "face painter," as it was called then. He says himself, "I found by mortifying experience that whoever would succeed in this branch must . . . make divinities of all who sit to him."

In everything he did, Hogarth was in opposition to what had gone before. His opposition often carried him to extremes, but he was laying foundations, giving England an art of her own upon which she could and did build an everlasting monument to the greatness of her nationality. It was an art like that of the Dutch, free and democratic, and no Dutchman—not even the great Hals himself—has ever set upon canvas a more vivid impression of character than Hogarth's "Shrimp Girl."

ENGLISH NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Very large prices continue to be paid in the sale rooms, not only for all kinds of art in the shape of pictures and statues, but for furniture and china as well. A Chippendale mahogany settee and four chairs recently sold for no less than £1853 10s. at Christie's, while a pair of Sheraton caskets in satinwood made £284 10s., and the price paid for an old English satinwood cabinet was £819.

Morland engravings have increased enormously in value of late years and this fact has just been strikingly illustrated by the price obtained for Mr. T. J. Barratt's collection, lately sold at Sotheby's. The proceedings were opened by the sale of a pair of colored engravings by Keating and Ward after Morland's "A Party Angling" and "The Anglers' Repast" for £600, and soon after another pair of engravings, "A Tea Garden" and "St. James Park," by F. D. Solon, went for £630. On the same day others were sold for £520 and £455 respectively.

The aggregate sum realized by the sale of this small collection of colored engravings after Morland amounted to nearly £10,000.

The bedroom furniture made for David Garrick's villa at Hampton is now being exhibited in the Victoria and Albert Museum. All the furniture except the looking glass is decorated in green and yellow and some of the pieces have designs of Chinese figures and landscapes on them. The bed with its original Indian cotton hangings was presented to the museum last year by Mr. H. S. Trevor, a descendant of the great actor's brother. The rest of the furniture, comprising three wardrobes, a corner cupboard, a basin stand, a dressing glass and five chairs, has now been added to it.

Sheffield has lately had the opportunity of seeing Muirhead Bone's pictures from the western front, which have been on exhibition in a room in the Mappin Art Gallery. The permanent abiding place of these drawings will be the British Museum, and it is arranged with Mr. Campbell Dodgson, keeper of prints and drawings at the Museum, that they are now being shown at Sheffield.

Some of the armor from Wilton House, which was offered for sale at Christie's, had a very interesting record, although there are critics who dispute the correctness of the date attributed to it. One suit of the armor in question is said to have belonged to Anne de Montmorency, Constable of France, and the other to Louis de Bourbon, Duc de Montpensier, both of whom were taken prisoner by the first Earl of Pembroke in 1557. In an article in the Burlington Magazine for July, Mr. Charles Fox has thrown doubt on the authenticity of this tradition, and attributes the armor to a later date. An answer to this criticism, from Lord Pembroke, citing several authorities in support of the family tradition, has appeared in the Morning Post. Neither of the suits were sold, as the bidding just failed to reach the reserve price set upon them.

A permanent home has been found in the library of the Grand Lodge for the collection of Masonic portraits formed by Mr. A. M. Broadly and sold last June, at Messrs. Hodgsons, to Mr. Dring of Quartsch's. The collection comprises an extra-illustrated copy of Anderson's "Freemasonry in the Eighteenth Century," revised in 1784 by John Noortbouch, extended to five volumes imperial folio by the addition of Mr. Broadly's collection of mezzotint and other portraits, drawings, autograph letters and so on. The portraits of the 38 Grand Masters between 1717 and 1890 of whom portraits are known to exist are, with four exceptions, included in the collection, together with a large number of other Masonic dignities.

The Glasgow Art Gallery is to receive a noteworthy addition in the shape of 17 family portraits formerly in the possession of Miss Isabella Campbell. The greater number of the portraits are said to be by Raeburn, and if such should prove to be the case, the Glasgow Art Gallery is indeed to be congratulated. A condition on which the bequest is made is that all the portraits shall hang in one group in the Kelvingrove Art Gallery under the name of the Miss Isabella Campbell Collection.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Wrought iron work

IRON WORK USED
FOR DECORATION

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Iron is typical of strength, and is one of the most useful of metals. It is used to the extent of certain types of ships and buildings, before it was superseded by steel, and the Crystal Palace, which was originally erected in Hyde Park for the Great Exhibition of 1851, had a complete framework of iron. The Crystal Palace was later moved further out of London and now stands in beautiful grounds, high enough to command an impressive view of the surrounding country for a good many miles. It is in normal times one of the cheapest and most prominent places of amusement for the Londoner. Another well known iron building is the Elfin Tower, which is situated just outside Paris.

Iron is, unfortunately, sensitive to the elements, and exposure causes it to corrode with alarming rapidity. It therefore requires an amount of attention to preserve it from decay, and this naturally limits its sphere, and cannot even be counteracted by the fact that it is quite cheap and extremely malleable when under the influence of heat. Iron work is the outcome of centuries; the Assyrians and ancient Egyptians, the Greeks and the Romans were all skilled workers in metal. Its evolution is illustrated by types of armor and weapons, which in the primitive ages expressed simplicity, but as time went on became a means of the expression of an art. As a decorative medium iron lends itself to a certain delicacy of execution, and may not only be wrought and chiseled in rare and beautiful designs, but used with wonderful effect.

The example given above, pictures a cathedral door in the south of England, and it is plain that the elaborate iron work is not merely stuck on to the wood for effect, but clings to it, binding the piece together, at the same time forming a delicate design, thus proving it is possible to be ornamental as well as useful. The stone work harmonizes with the rest, and it gives a feeling of instinctive pleasure to see a partnership of such totally different materials, one helping the other to make the whole effect pleasing.

There are also many fine examples of gateways in wrought iron to be found throughout England, and they make fitting approaches to the old-time mansions and historic castles which are scattered throughout the country. A florid design in iron, when used in conjunction with stone, invariably accentuates the strength and solidity of the latter.

There have been many artists in iron, and specimens of their handiwork are to be found throughout Europe, one of the most famous being Quentin Massey's Well in Antwerp. There are also numerous gates and knockers, and hinges, strengthening as well as decorating the panels of doors, which bear witness to their skill, and the Fifteenth and Sixteenth centuries were specially rich in the production of keys, locks and bolts executed in the same metal. Keys in particular were made in a multitude of patterns, there being an enormous demand for ornamental ones during the Middle Ages, and numbers of them are now preserved in museums and private collections the world over. The designs of these keys are in many cases somewhat overpowering and complicated, but in others they are remarkable for their elegance and simplicity.

Augsburg in Germany was famous

for its work in iron, a well known example still extant being a chair, originally made for Rudolph II, which has found its way to England, and is now in Langford Castle, near Salisbury. Articles of furniture and many domestic utensils, as well as the handles of daggers and swords were handsomely chased in high relief.

There is a diversity of design manifested in the iron knockers and other decorations for doors, as well as in the antique lamp standards and torch holders, many of which call for special attention and admiration. In London, for instance, it is not unusual to come across a striking example of such decorative iron work in an unexpected locality, which helps to prove, that for the observant passerby, London is filled with artistic, as well as with historical treasures.

THE SILVERMINE EXHIBITION

NORWALK, Conn.—Artists of Silvermine neighborhood are now holding their tenth annual exhibition of paintings and sculpture. The exhibition makes a good showing in spite of the absence of some of the accustomed exhibitors. D. Putnam Brinley is one of the absentees. He has become a camouflager and is just now more interested in how to paint a gun emplacement to look like a cabbage patch seen from an aeroplane or how to color a ship to look like atmosphere than in any of the ordinary problems of painting.

Among the sculptures by Solon Borglum, in whose studio the exhibition is held, is an impressive figure symbolizing artistic inspiration. An Indian, a primitive musical instrument upraised in his hand, stands tense, with all attention turned within to catch and hold some elusive improvisation. Particularly interesting also are two massive wood uprights for a mantelpiece, carved with kneeling figures symbolizing the domestic hearth.

From the brush of Henry Salem Hubbell are four portraits, that of "Alan" being notable on account of the fluent handling of the light on the boyish, alert face. Howard Renwick, a newcomer in Silvermine, also shows portraits of Spanish women, boldly painted. H. L. Hildebrandt exhibits a bather in a pool, the light filtering down through overhanging branches. Raymond Holland is seen as a colorist in a painting done from some climbing street in Pittsburgh, the river below, the buildings piled high, the city shimmering in distance.

The hurrying Silvermine River, as it slips through its gorge, turns the wheels of many little red mills. These red mills with the blue water beneath furnish subjects which Helen Hamilton paints with such zest. A winter landscape, white in its effect, yet full of the play of color, is the work of E. M. Ashe. Hamilton Hamilton shows sand dunes and H. W. Thomson a charming moonlight landscape. By F. T. Hutchens is the figure of a girl, seated, in a field of "Queen Anne's lace." The model of a calf, "wobbly" on its inexperienced legs, is by Mildred Nash. A group of cartoons in crayon is shown by John Cassel and F. C. Yohn exhibits the originals of several illustrations.

PLAN VENEZUELAN EXHIBITION

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Plans are now being made by those interested in the presentation of the statue of Simon Bolivar, by the Venezuelan Government, to the city of New York, in October, to hold an exhibition of Venezuelan art in the city, at about the same time. Such an exhibition would probably be taken to other cities. It is anticipated that the success of the show will open the way for a number of South American exhibitions which would be rich in interest both to artists and to the public.

THE CAMOUFLAGE
OF PROVINCETOWN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVINCETOWN, Mass.—Even a year ago Provincetown—the quaint, straggling, fishing port town in the sand dunes that has found registration in a thousand and one artists' canvases—was the Provincetown of old. In the sun-drenched air the little village, with its modicum of pink and blue amidst weather-beaten grays, spelled the word "picture" even to the eyes of the veriest layman. On the land-locked waters of the harbor that dissolved from deepest blue to lightest gray with the passing of the hours, bobbed lighters as brilliantly vermilion as if dabbed into the scene by a shrew-eyed painter.

Today all is changed. War's in the air. The gay lighters are replaced by naval vessels of grim gray. Is it the imagination, or has the town itself gravely covered its walls with a more somber tone? While, to convince one of the world's new business at hand, a number of naval experiments in camouflage hit the eye. Some seem to tell of a ship's painter, after viewing a Monet exhibition, running amuck with the contents of the paint locker at his command. Others, less frivolous in appearance, but quite as disconcerting, resemble paper ships cut at random from a geological map of Europe in five colors.

But to visitors bound for the art exhibition of the summer colony this entrance past madly dissembling sentinels does its bit in the way of preparation. For an introductory glance at the town hall gallery invites the impression that the summer artists of the colony have themselves turned camouflagers, with the intent of concealing their subjects behind malingering draftsmanship and charlatan coloring. At least their authors could hardly be accused of giving aid and comfort to the enemy should they be discovered, making sales of Provincetown views to Teutonic purchasers.

Thus the whimsical, fleeting thought. But a more serious and careful consideration of this, the second, and presumably the more important, show of the year is quite as disconcerting to those who have followed the changes, and read the promises, in the work of the Provincetown group in the last few years. Two years ago this work had reached its up-to-date highest mark. Caught up in the atmosphere of brightest sunshine, clearest air and highest-keyed coloring, both trained and student painters, consciously or unconsciously, found themselves in tune with the vibrating keynote in the endeavors of every field of the world's thought—the cry for light, more light—that was evidenced in the canvases of tradition-bound artists, as Zuloaga, isolated in his Segovia hills, for instance, on the one hand, and the latest crop of art school graduates on the other. The picture frames and window frames of the gallery vied with each other; one sensed substantial work being done—work immensely progressive, though naturally experimental.

Then last year came the inroad of futurists, their work interesting in itself, but obviously and avowedly a hostile invader. And those who cherished and expected great things of the Provincetown colony were dismayed, anxious. This year the defenders seem routed. The futurists and their kin, if not supreme, at least claim the show for their own.

Now the whys and wherefores of futurism—using the term to cover all the "isms" of the kind—have many times been thrashed about if not thrashed out and are not for the pen of the casual reviewer. We have smiled with those who called the work "pathological charts," we have nodded, perforce, with those who pointed out the layman's customary misapprehension of the new. And we have been faint to agree with the great and intuitive American artist who has stamped it as an abnormal outburst against abnormal repressions, itself a forerunner of even more abnormal outbursts in the world. But whatever its value to the world, it should "stay in its own yard." It isn't, to use a colloquial expression, a good mixer.

It really takes a futurist to view a futurist exhibition with enthusiasm. One must be "for or agin'" that sort of thing. He who would pass impartial judgment sees an only way to it similar to the one held out to the solution-judged child. So, to those "agin'" it, these compositions by Norel and his pupils, for instance, are disturbing greens and yellows, as if, painted from a palette of yesterday's lettuce salad, these explosion-rayed trees and primitive-limbed figures escaped from the nursery water color book, these hectic-hued hypotheses by the Chaffees, atop the disappointment of a changed Provincetown show, are to be viewed with a violent suspicion. And such will look elsewhere for the representative American summer colony work that plays so pregnant a part in the march of national art.

All this is not to say, however, that there is no good work in the current exhibition. There is Tod Lindenmuth's contributions, for example, always of legitimate interest. His two oils are really grateful—glimpses of the sand dune country that have something to give to the onlooker and to art. Lindenmuth's oils give the appearance of rapid, vigorous, free brushwork, with plenty of color on the brush, devoid of detail, yet replete with an animating intelligence that transmits in full the impression of the artist. This is not the algebraic method of the futurist—let x stand for a lady and y for a tree—which he assures you is "very mental," apparently because it involves mental gymnastics, but the mental transmission that Sargent, for one, has mastered, whereby he can brush in a figure in three strokes, and yet tell you of the wrinkles in the coat and the worn-down heels of the shoes.

As yet Lindenmuth's work is not readily translated into the interior. Under the gallery light, his colors are too low in key and heavy. But his work is substantially progressive and worth while.

There is the work of Ambrose Webster, too, who paints like Monet with a hammer—rather gorgeous pink and brown rocks upheld against the glare of sun and sea by deep purple shadows, but legitimately progressive, too. While the Provincetown of old still has another champion, such as Garrit Beneker, whose glimpses of the harbor are at once luminous and enlightened. Nor should the unusually clever etchings of Frederic Marvin and George Senseney go without their mead of praise.

But, after all, in a summer art colony it is the work as a whole that is most significant. For the summer colonies are the sources that feed the winter shows. And Provincetown, for the nonce, is "camouflaged."

GLOUCESTER, AN
AMERICAN ST. IVES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLOUCESTER, Mass.—To the English visitor, this spot is reminiscent. St. Ives, a painting colony, is not far from Land's End, Cornwall, England. Gloucester, a painting colony, is not far from Land's End, Cape Ann, Massachusetts. In natural features each is curiously and affectionately like the other. Were one dropped from an aeroplane on Land's End, Mass., one could quite believe that it was Land's End, England.

As a painting colony, St. Ives was at the height of its influence and prosperity 20 years ago. Gloucester, or rather the portion of it called East Gloucester, is at the height of its influence and prosperity now. The colony is now on the crest of the wave. It is at full tide, with its opening of an important exhibition of paintings and sculptures in "The Gallery on the Moors," and later with its gathering, a meal of honor, with speeches, given by the grateful artists of the neighborhood to the "onlie begetters" of the Gallery on the Moors.

As this is an article dealing with tendencies, not with "People in the News," there is no need to mention their names, or any of the names. Everybody in East Gloucester knows who the "onlie begetters" are. They do not do good by stealth and blush to find it known. They do it openly, and had there been anybody in St. Ives, England, to perform a similar service St. Ives would today be as flourishing an art colony as it was 20 years ago.

What has been done at Gloucester, Mass.? A beautiful picture gallery has been built in which the artists of the district are invited periodically to show their works. There is no jury of selection; there is no favoritism; there are no "important positions" and no commission is asked of the exhibitors if their pictures are sold. But the "onlie begetters" choose the pictures, and they exercise the right of refusal. This is the right way. The Allied Artists Association in England, where every subscriber is allowed to hang three pictures, and where there is a ballot for "positions," results in artistic chaos and mediocrity. If the high level of the two exhibitions already held in the Gallery on the Moors can be sustained there is no reason why the painting colony of East Gloucester should not enter into the lists with such historic painting colonies as Barbizon and Norwich. Encourage an artist, show him that his work is appreciated and understood, and he will grow as a flower in the sunshine.

But the Gallery on the Moors is not devoted to painting only. Here an attempt is being made to unite the arts. At one end of the gallery is a stage fully equipped for theatrical performances. Here plays and masques will be staged; here music will be encouraged, and here some day, it is hoped, a performance will be given in which American playwrights, musicians, painters, decorators, architects and dancers will unite in a fraternity performance, and so open the way to that union of the arts which every ardent connoisseur desires.

Here, too, one day the scheme of a circulating picture gallery may be tried—a scheme that has already been widely discussed in England and America. Why should we not hire a picture as we hire a house, or a book, or a pianola record? There must be a vast number of people unable or unwilling to buy a fine picture outright, but who would be willing to pay a moderate sum for the pleasure of hanging a work on their walls for a month. By this means art will enter the home; afternoon calls will have a purpose; art will be discussed. It will become something that has entered daily life, not something confined, during an hour of a hot afternoon, within the four walls of a picture gallery.

The works, the paintings and the sculpture now being shown in the Gallery on the Moors are suitable for such an attempt. They are not "made pictures"; they are not exhibition pictures, such as flood the galleries in England; they are in the nature of impulses, lyrical cries of delight in color and in the beauty and wonder of this alluring coast of Cape Ann.

The vista opens. This Gallery on the Moors at East Gloucester, done for love, not for gain, may open a gate to the true democratization of art.

A YOUNGSTOWN (O.) MUSEUM
YOUNGSTOWN, O.—A museum which will house the private art collection of J. G. Butler Jr., a member of the recent industrial commission to France, is in course of construction here, the project involving an outlay of about \$250,000. The collection contains some 50 canvases of great value, and an assemblage of some 400 pictures of American Indians, one of the best known in the country.

LESSONS IN
ART-LITHOGRAPHYSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"Lithography is the only genuine form of multiplying autographic art," declares Joseph Pennell, who shares with Whistler and Fantin-Latour the honor of reviving this delicate and versatile medium, and restoring it to the high place in art-craftsmanship which it held before tradesmen put it into the bondage of circus posters, candy box labels and cheap chromo-lithographic picture prints. It is today on the same plane as etching; and the unlimited technique in which such diverse geniuses as Goya, Daumier, Menzel, Corot, Legros, Toulouse-Lautrec and Twachtman found expression, is occupying the serious attention of many American contemporaries, notably Bolton Brown, Albert Sterner and George Bellows.

Just at present the Metropolitan Museum is featuring, in its print department, the Whistler lithographs—nearly 100 examples, including some impressions precious intrinsically as well as for their rarity—which came with the Harris B. Dick bequest. And simultaneously the Public Library supplements its permanent print panorama and school for painter-gravers of all affiliations with an excellent showing of lithographs by Odilon Redon (the "Apocalypse" series), Maurice Denis, Pissarro and other modern Frenchmen, the Britishers Brangwyn and Shannon, and such progressive American practitioners as Bolton Brown, Eugene Higgins and Lawrence Grant.

In the "Making of a Print" annex at the library, the whole technical process of lithography is shown, with concrete illustrations in the form of Solenhofen stones with drawings on them, the soap-greasy "crayons" and chalks with which the artist draws his design, the lithographic paper used in place of the aforesaid stone, and prints at various stages of transfer and consummation. The main fact that the novice grasps in this exposition is that to do a lithograph nowadays does not necessitate the artist's lugging about a stone weighing three or four hundred pounds. The drawing is made either with lithographic chalk, a soapy crayon, or with a special ink, upon a stone, or a zinc or aluminum plate, or upon a sheet of paper. Ordinary drawing paper will serve, but better if it is coated with gum, size or plaster-of-Paris, which takes the chalk more readily and facilitates the eventual transferring of the design to the stone from which it will be printed. Aloys Senefelder, who invented lithography about 120 years ago, anticipated and advised the use of paper for the drawing stage of the work, in preference to the inconvenient stone slab. The paper, with the drawing on it, is slightly dampened, laid face down upon the lithographic stone, and run through the press. The stone takes the greasy lines and tints of the design, and nothing else. In the same way, when an ink roller is passed over the stone, the drawing takes the ink and the wet blank spaces remain clean. From this inked stone the lithographs are printed, the same as etchings from a bitten metal plate. And they are just as good, just as autographic, as if the artist had made his original drawing on the stone—no matter what lay critics or professional experts of the factory may say.

In Whistler's day, it is true, this was not so well understood—and besides, the paper he had was not so reliable. Pennell tells us that Whistler used to toil for days over the stone to which his drawing on paper had been transferred, in order to cover up the, to him, glaring differences between the grain of the paper and that of the stone. Thus he succeeded surprisingly well in "putting over" the fineness and subtleties of his drawing, though he never did master the thousand and one tricks of lithograph etching and printing which have become commonplaces to his successors in the craft. After making in all about 180 lithographs (that many separate subjects), he gave it up as an ill-paying job.

Yet how many of these are not only revelations of the witching virtuosity of lithography, but replete with the true Whistlerian charm as well! Look over the display now at the Metropolitan—the gay and tender "Luxembourg Gardens," the nocturne in lithotint, and the several ineffable color impressions—and you will agree with Frederick Wedmore that "the possessor of a lithograph by Whistler is the possessor of his drawing, and some of his very finest."

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CHICAGO MEN GO TO CAMP GRANT

Farewell Extended by City to Its Drafted Contingent—Contrasts and Comments Noted in a Two Hours' Train Ride

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ROCKFORD, Ill.—The train pulled out gently and strongly through the waving crowd, like a great ship putting out to sea, and the first Chicago men of the national army were on their way Wednesday to camp. In a very few moments the last sight of Chicago's farewell was lost. Camp Grant at Rockford was two hours' ride ahead. We pulled ourselves in out of windows and aisles and settled down for the trip.

Sedlack, the Bohemian, across on the double seat, was taken up with his magazines. "A girl gave them to me just before we got on," said this big fellow, who up to a few days ago had been a street car conductor. Sedlack couldn't forget his new bright red magazines and about the last thing he said as we were getting ready to disembark at Camp Grant was, with the same pleased smile, "A girl gave them to me just before we started."

Parting from the multitude of friends and well wishers was vivid in the thought. "The only time I minded was when I said good-by at home," said Sedlack's brother, almost as husky. He used to drive a motor truck, and was hoping to make the motor truck division at camp. Rasmussen, the Dane, next me, another street car conductor, smiled. "I went down town this morning and came back and said good-by and hustled out in a minute," was his manner of parting.

Then by common accord thought turned back to the send-off. Some of the drafted men's divisions had fed up their boys in entertainments the night before, and eventually these stunts from the Pullman district. "Our bunch is a picked one; all big ones except one little fellow, and he is a funny fellow. I guess they put him in for a joke," declared the Bohemian. All had their share of friendly remembrances.

Across the way at a quartette from the Kenwood district, a residential section, slighter of build, some of them well-to-do. They were looking out of the windows. Industrial Chicago, that fascinating panorama, held their attention. Presently the Dane pointed out a steel works he had been employed in. The territory that was novel to one set of the drafted men was familiar ground for their new mates.

Some people along the way, apparently recognizing the national army vanguard on the move, waved. For a time we waved back enthusiastically, conscious enough that this was a part of Uncle Sam's army heading for France via Camp Grant. Then, passing out into the fields, a friendly greeting became rare.

It was like nothing else so much inside the car than a bunch of men on a big outing. The motor truck driver opened a box of fudge which stuffed his pocket, the gift of another Chicago girl. In spots conversation began to hold up, and elsewhere it ran out. Two voices in the rear started something like a song, but it got nowhere. Here and there a head leaned back against the plush in drowsiness or sleep.

This was the last coach, and through the open door at the rear a glimpse of flying ties and country spinned itself out. By the brass railing at the train's end stood a solitary figure. In what was at that time well-nigh the most solitary spot in the train. His eyes held an expression that none other on that expedition wore. His face was swart and rough and his hair, a long curly black, was tossing in the wind. Not far away and sharing the view, was a young American, in black and white checked cap. They were both silent, but there was all the difference in the world in their expressions as they watched the miles multiplying between them and their city.

Someone drifting back to the end of the train noticed the dark-visaged stranger and spoke to him. "Not very good understand," he said slowly, turning with a very pleasant smile, though a subdued smile. But as friendly questions ran on, he understood and made himself understood.

He was an Armenian. The Turks had killed 18 of his family, including his father and mother and three little brothers. "What service do you want to go into, infantry or artillery?" When he comprehended, he said, in jerks, "I don't know. Anything. I hope I do well." Then rather sadly, "I don't learn quick."

"Did you go because you wanted to or because you had to?"

"Oh, I want to. When do we get to France?"

In some way or other this linking up of Armenian and young American in the angle aim, at the back of the train full of so many foreign bloods from polyglot Chicago, seemed typical of the whole drafted army of America which started to camp on Tuesday.

It was just getting dull inside when the outskirts of a city shot by. Heads popped out of windows.

"The Rockford Manufacturing Company," joyfully shouted Sedlack the Bohemian. Then there was some switching, waving back and forth to factories saluting the national army and to girls of the town, and soon the last run to camp. It was growing toward evening and dusky in our car. Slowly house by house, unattended, Camp Grant passed before the view. There was no shout. Heads and shoulders filled windows, and behind them those on the other side of the coach leaned over to see. It was the first

time that this crowd of city men had been sobered, a moment not to be forgotten.

"It's 5:50," said Rasmussen, the Danish street car conductor, as of old habit, "we'll soon be home."

The modest bundles and grips were grabbed and when the train stopped we piled out and formed into little squads by exemption board divisions quickly and obediently. What a remarkably fine lot of men, these first in the draft. Men of ability, men of strength, big men and little in the world's scale, thoroughly sound, good to work with, good to play with, good to fight with. And glad to go.

"Well, we've finished the first lap," observed the keen young chap who had talked with the Armenian. "But it's the last lap, east, we are looking forward to."

The order came to get back on, and on we got. A bit of switching, and out we sailed again to form into little knots. The camp lay across the dusty way, a city of wooden houses.

The newspapers have had it that this first consignment of the draft out of Chicago was to be made up of cooks and previous service men. Mighty few cooks in this crowd. "Any farmers, blacksmiths, saddlers, cooks here," asked the officer, stepping before our residential division. Not one. "Anybody who can drive a car?" Three stepped out and were pointed away. These were scheduled, it seemed, for the ammunition train.

One by one the other division tramped by, a curious-looking crowd in business suits and work clothes, derbies, straw and caps, carrying their clothes in all kinds of paper-covered bundles, valises, suitcases.

Our little knot was left standing with four others. A captain, a fine-faced chap, came up to chat.

"We have been waiting for you," he said with a winning smile, "and we're mighty glad you're here. We want to go to work."

The falling night had clouded and it was beginning to rain. Coat collars were turned up as it rained harder. Nobody budged. Finally an officer hastened up, wanted to know what these men were doing out in the rain, passed to the other groups, and in a minute all were tramping toward camp.

Again that curious procession of city men in army surroundings. The lights in the wooden houses of Camp Grant had come out. The last of the fire passed down the camp street, and as they disappeared the shouts of the first men of the national army entering their new homes rose on the night.

ART SHOWS IN LOCAL GALLERIES

At the Vose Gallery has been opened an exhibition of paintings by Eighteenth Century masters. The list includes: "Edward Augustus, Duke of York and Albany," Benjamin West P. R. A.; "At the Fountain," Nicolaas Maes; "Duchess of Richmond," Sir Peter Lely; "H. R. H. Mary, Princess of Orange," Sir Peter Lely; "Lady Mary St. John," Sir Peter Lely; "George Gordon, second Marquis of Huntly," William Dobson; "Sir Robert Palk," Sir Joshua Reynolds, P. R. A.; "Lady in Red," Hyacinthe Rigaud; "Mrs. Ashley," Sir William Beechey; "A Dutch Gentleman," Antonis Palamedes; "Countess of Arundel," Sir Thomas Lawrence; "The Naughty Boy," F. V. Huftelson P. S. A., and "Mr. Webb of County Donegal, Ireland," Gilbert Stuart.

One of the first events of the new season at the gallery of the Guild of Boston artists will be an exhibition of the work of Bela Pratt.

A second summer show has been hung at the Doll & Richards Gallery.

Statistics issued today by the Boston Fish Bureau show fresh fish to be less plentiful this past seven days than for the corresponding period of last year.

There were 45 vessels with 1,728,800 pounds fresh groundfish, arrived here during the past seven days, compared to 47 vessels with 2,137,450 pounds for the corresponding week in 1916.

Only one vessel reached the South Boston Fish Pier today in time to sell its catch at the early auction.

The schooner Hortense arrived with 23,800 pounds groundfish. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundredweight: Haddock \$7.85, steak cod \$12.13, market cod \$6.50, and pollock \$8.50. Gloucester arrivals today were: Cavalier 7000 pounds halibut, 50,000 salted fish, British schooner Levine, 150,000 pounds salted cod from Tiverton, N. S., and the following with salted mackerel: Benjamin Smith 124 bbls, Mary E. Hartly seven, Veda McKown 115, Marguerite Haskins 190, Saladin 175, and Margaret 150.

SOY BEAN CROPS FOR GRAIN URGED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Demand for seed of soy beans for the production of oil, feed cake and other bean products is rapidly increasing and farmers are preparing to meet the demand. In this connection the Department of Agriculture will soon publish an article entitled "Harvesting Soy Beans for Seed," to enlighten persons who are not familiar with the handling of these plants.

DRAFT MEN MAY BE OFFICERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Drafted men, now mobilizing, will be permitted to obtain commissions in the next officers' training camp, Secretary of War Baker has stated. Also on their arrival at the draft camps they will be permitted to join the arm of the service for which they consider themselves best fitted.

LEXINGTON SCHOOL CHANGES

LExINGTON, Mass.—Arthur H. Carver, superintendent of the Lexington schools and principal of the high school here, announced today the changes in the teaching staff for the several schools that will open next Tuesday. There will be two new special teachers. Roland B. Houston has been appointed supervisor of drawing and sloyd and Miss Gertrude F. O'Brien is the new music teacher.

WASHINGTON ST. HEARING IS HELD

Question of Permanent Removal of Cars From Essex to Franklin Before the Boston City Council for Determination

Permanent removal of the trolley cars from Washington Street, between Essex and Franklin streets, from 11 a. m. to 5 p. m. each week day, was the question before the members of the Boston City Council in City Hall last night and the Boston Chamber of Commerce, led by Louis K. Liggett of the retail trade board of the chamber, was registered as in favor of the proposition. John J. Toomey, chairman of the Boston Election Commission and president of the South Boston Board of Trade, urged that the removal of cars from Washington Street in the rush business hours be a people to be decided by vote of the council. At the close of the hearing the councilmen announced that they would take the problem under advisement.

During the course of discussion of the merits of the proposition President Toomey of the South Boston Board of Trade, speaking of the petitions for continuing the removal of cars from the street, intimated that premiums had been paid for names. Mr. Liggett declared that he would give a reward of \$1000 to any charity in South Boston if evidence could be procured that the Boston Chamber of Commerce had offered a premium for the obtaining of signatures to the petitions for street car removal. Mr. Toomey did not attempt to back up his insinuations by any sort of evidence.

Mr. Liggett for the Chamber of Commerce opened the hearing for the petitioners. He outlined the chamber's plan providing that trolley cars be kept off Washington Street, between Essex and Franklin streets, permanently, that the Washington Street sidewalks be widened, the street in that section of the city be made a one-way thoroughfare, and that the tracks, wires and trolley poles be removed.

Mr. Liggett declared the removal of street cars, tracks and poles in the downtown retail portion of Washington Street is just as necessary as was the removal of the cars, tracks and poles from Tremont Street, between Scollay Square and Boylston Street. He said that the two thoroughfares were similar in character in every respect and that they should have the same traffic treatment and regulation.

Following Mr. Liggett and speaking in favor of trolley car removal from the street were representatives of many Washington Street merchants, women's clubs and other organizations.

Superintendent Dana of the traffic department of the Boston Elevated Railway Company favored the present plan of car regulation in Washington Street. He opposed the removal of cars from the street at night or Sundays, and he urged against track or trolley wire removal. He said that nothing should be done until after the opening of the Dorchester Tunnel to Andrew Square.

Mr. Liggett showed that the chamber had questioned 57,682 persons on the track removal plan by means of cards. James F. Bliss of the South End, in business in Broad Street, presented a protest against car removal signed by 300 names. Daniel T. O'Connell of the Dorchester Board of Trade, made a plea for the restoration of the street cars in Washington Street at all hours of the day.

State Senator Edward G. Morris also urged restoration of the traffic. He said the agitation for car removal came from men who do not reside in Boston at all. Representative Charles S. O'Connor of South Boston said that the car service was bad, as it is now, for South Boston, and that car removal from Washington Street as a permanent thing would make it a great deal worse.

Others who spoke against the removal of cars from Washington Street were Representative Daniel J. Casey, William J. Foley and William J. Manning, all of South Boston; Raymond P. Delano of the United Improvement Association of Dorchester; John J. Daly, secretary of the Dorchester Board of Trade; J. Joseph O'Leary of the South Boston Citizens Association and Francis B. Powell of the Grove Hall Improvement Association.

UNIVERSITY TO HELP KENTUCKY FARMERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Prof. John R. Humphrey, newly appointed head of the Department of Markets and Rural Organization of the University of Kentucky, plans to organize the rural markets so that the farmer will be able to tell readily where he can send his products to the best advantage. Professor Humphrey will make a survey of the agricultural possibilities of the State and purposes to establish a card index at the university containing the name of every farmer, the kind and quantity of his products, as well as his most advantageous routes and available markets inside and outside of the State.

LExINGTON SCHOOL CHANGES

LExINGTON, Mass.—Arthur H. Carver, superintendent of the Lexington schools and principal of the high school here, announced today the changes in the teaching staff for the several schools that will open next Tuesday. There will be two new special teachers. Roland B. Houston has been appointed supervisor of drawing and sloyd and Miss Gertrude F. O'Brien is the new music teacher.

REAL ESTATE

Katharine E. McCarty has transferred ownership to an estate at 50 Park Avenue, Newton, to Florence A. Houdlette. The property consists of a large, frame house and stable, together with 131,855 square feet of land. The entire assessment is \$24,000, and the purchaser buys for occupancy. John T. Burns & Sons, Inc., represented the purchaser, and the grantor was represented by Codman & Street.

Payson Dana has purchased the 3½-story and basement brick residence property, owned by Morgana H. Parker at 228 Commonwealth Avenue, Back Bay. The total assessed valuation amounts to \$40,000, including \$20,900 carried on the 2388 square feet of land. Papers have gone to record through the office of J. D. K. Willis & Co.

Draper & Dowling have sold the four-story brick residence property at 10 Fairfield Street, to Mrs. Thomas G. Stevenson, who will take possession as a home. The assessors valuation is \$20,000, which includes \$7600 carried on the 1392 square feet of land.

ROXBURY AND DORCHESTER

Papers have gone to record in the sale of a block of five three-story brick dwellings, owned by Ada M. Smith at 10 to 18 Halcreek Street, Roxbury. There is a land area of 6170 square feet, valued at \$3300, made part of the \$13,300 assessment. The buyer is Anna A. Parker.

Title has changed hands on the two-story brick dwelling, with frame addition, at 11 Fountain Street, together with 3981 square feet of land, all assessed for \$3200, and the lot carries \$1400. The grantor was Euphemia L. Ferguson and Annie E. Moffatt the buyer.

One of the properties sold in Dorchester belonged to Annie Stoneman, and consists of a frame dwelling and garage, situated at 14 Esmond Street, on 6700 square feet of land. The total assessment is \$9900, and the lot carries \$2700 in land value. Frances Levin is the new owner.

Thomas C. Bachelder who owns the frame residence at 20 York Street, has sold the estate to Minna Wigder. The total assessment is \$6200 and includes \$1200 value on 4042 square feet of land.

SALE OF LARGE MILTON ESTATE

J. Sumner Draper and Mark Temple Dowling have purchased from Arthur Little the residential estate on Central Avenue, Milton. This property comprises a large house of the English half-timbered type, also the stable and garage. This estate was formerly owned by Francis R. Hart and adjoins the Milton Club. Poole & Bigelow were the brokers.

JAMAICA PLAIN SALE

Final papers have passed at the Suffolk Registry of Deeds, whereby Charles S. Waldo transferred the property at 3 Agassiz Park, Jamaica Plain, to Guy C. Emerson for his own occupancy. The property consists of a Queen Anne style single frame dwelling and 5000 square feet of land, taxed for \$12,000. Robert T. Fowler was the broker.

SOUTH END SALES

Mattie A. McAdoo sold her 2½-story brick house and 1036 square feet of land, at 9 Bradford Street, South End, to James H. Henry. The property is taxed at \$3100 valuation, and the lot carries \$1300 of this amount.

William M. Ward also sold to Annie Levinson, a three-story brick house and lot of land containing 1000 square feet, located on Sawyer Street, assessed for \$2500 including \$900 on the land.

ROXBURY TRANSACTIONS

The Metropolitan Realty Association, Inc., have sold to Guy D. Tobey the two large frame apartment houses at 19-21 and 23-25 Bartlett Street, Roxbury. There are 14,085 square feet of land, assessed on a valuation of \$5000, and the buildings are rated at \$7600, making a total of \$12,600. Frances T. Welsh took title.

In connection with the above transaction, Guy D. Tobey conveys title to the Metropolitan Realty Associates, through Frances T. Welsh, to the three-story brick dwelling house and 2276 square feet of land at 84 Walnut Avenue. This parcel is assessed for \$13,600, with \$1600 of that amount carried on the land. Henry W. Savage, Inc., were the brokers.

CONSTRUCTION SUMMARIES

The following statistics of building and engineering operations in New England were compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company:

CONTRACTS AWARDED TO SEPT. 5	1917.	1916.	1915.	1914.	1913.	1912.	1911.	1910.	1909.
\$123,651,000	\$108,000,000	\$70,124,000	\$125,000,000	\$100,000,000	\$100,000,000	\$100,000,000	\$100,000,000	\$100,000,000	\$100,000,000
\$118,188,000	\$106,000,000	\$84,519,000	\$120,200,000	\$105,000,000	\$105,000,000	\$105,000,000	\$105,000,000	\$105,000,000	\$105,000,000
\$118,000,000	\$104,000,000	\$83,517,000	\$124,957,000	\$105,000,000	\$105,000,000	\$105,000,000	\$105,000,000	\$105,000,000	\$105,000,000
\$115,287,000	\$102,000,000	\$83,560,000	\$113,968,000	\$101,000,000	\$101,000,000	\$101,000,000	\$101,000,000	\$101,000,000	\$101,000,000
\$100,750,000									

CONTRACTS AWARDED MONTH OF AUGUST

1917.	\$20,062,000	1909.	\$12,108,000
1916.	\$18,259,000	1907.	\$11,449,000
1915.	\$15,476,000	1906.	\$13,748,000
1914.	\$14,711,000	1905.	\$9,554,000
1913.	\$15,923,000	1904.	\$9,518,000
1912.	\$16,660,000	1903.	\$8,374,000
1911.	\$15,248,000	1902.	\$14,564,000
1910.	\$13,369,000	1901.	\$10,796,000
1909.	\$12,320,000		

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn, were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Bennington St., 1039, Ward 1; Nathan Dutch, S. S. Eisenberg; brick garage.

North St., 293, Ward 5; M. E. & C. E. Wyzanski; alter store and tenements.

Central Wharf, 48, Ward 5; Central Wharf & Wet Doc Co.; alter storage.

Center St., 392-394, Ward 20; S. E. Lucet; alter tenements.

Oakland St., 194, Ward 24; Oakland Hall Trustees; alter store.

Walnut Ave., 131, rear, Ward 16; Israel Quint; alter garage.

WOMEN WANT VOTE IN ISLAND

Porto Ricans Demand Right to Hold Offices and That Ballot Be Granted All of Legal Age Who Can Read, and Write

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JUAN, P. R.—Voices for women will in all probability be the outcome of a campaign now being conducted in the island by Mrs. Ana Roque Duprey, editor of La Mujer del Siglo Veinte—The Twentieth Century Woman—a woman-suffrage magazine, and Mrs. Andrew Froescher Jr., a member of the American Woman Suffrage Association.

The women have seen American citizenship granted to the men of Porto Rico, and were themselves largely responsible for the recent sweeping victory of prohibition, yet they remain without a voice in the Government, so they have petitioned the first home-rule Legislature to grant the ballot to all women over 21 years of age who can read and write.

If the women of Porto Rico are granted suffrage they will be the first women of Latin descent to be thus emancipated. Though the American occupation of the island has given them more liberty than before, they are still years behind their sisters farther north, and the granting of the ballot to them would be the greatest possible move to break down the remaining barriers.

La Mujer del Siglo Veinte, though only two months old, already has over 600 subscribers, with dozens more pouring in every day, and the editor says that practically all of the subscribers are ardent suffragists.

Two bills have been presented in the Legislature and have had their first reading. One, introduced in the Senate, provides for suffrage restricted to the literates, and provides that the women may hold office as well as vote. The other bill, introduced in the House of Representatives, would give them only the right to hold certain office, and would not grant them the use of the ballot.

When referring to the second bill, Mrs. Duprey said: "The women of Porto Rico will not for a moment stand for it, for there are two things that we are determined to have: suffrage restricted to literate women, and the right to vote and hold office."

Mrs. Duprey is not only the editor of the official organ of the suffragist movement in the island and as such the founder of the organization, but she is also the head of the local committee, and the recognized leader of all the exponents for women suffrage in the island. The women are not going to organize a political party to take the field against any of the three parties now existing in the island, she says, but will merely organize a league to fight for the interests of women, permitting the members to vote for any party that they want to.

"The Republican and the Socialist parties have a woman-suffrage plank in their platforms," says Mrs. Duprey, "and the Unionists say that we shall be granted suffrage if we ask for it, so with the sentiment in all parties in our favor I see no reason why we shouldn't get what we want at an early date."

"If our bill is passed we hope to send women senators and representatives to the Legislature. The principal plank in our platform, if under the circumstances it can be called a platform, will be an educational one. We are especially interested in the education of adults and we shall establish schools for them with the funds provided by ourselves if we cannot get legislative action to that effect. And if we are not granted suffrage in the near future we are going to help our cause along by means of the adult schools, for in addition to teaching the grown people the rudiments of academic subjects we are also going to enlighten them concerning the proper position of woman. In that way we shall get the masses to realize the justness of our cause."

Mrs. Froescher's principal work has been to enlist the aid of all the politicians possible and she has been successful in getting many of them to promise to help in the cause she represents. The following selections from a letter from José de Diego, re-elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, is an example of some of the replies she has received:

"With great interest I read your

EXCLUSIVE DRESSING
Mrs. Maria Lischer
LADIES' TAILORS

The very best at lowest prices. Compare our prices and quality before ordering.

430 Race Street, CINCINNATI, OHIO

E. G. Hill
Floral Co.

532-534 Race St., CINCINNATI, O.

Canal—1932—1933

Men's Furnishings—Hats

READY TO WEAR CLOTHES

THE BURKHARDT BROS. CO.

6-10-12 E. Fourth Avenue, opposite Sinton CINCINNATI, O.

Walk-Over Shoes
For Men and Women

Grand Opera House, 521 Vine Street CINCINNATI, O.

letter of July 26, in which you consult me regarding woman suffrage.

"I am not opposed to the idea that women should obtain all those rights and privileges which they could exercise without prejudice to their sex. Therefore, I do not see why the women of our country should not obtain the electoral vote."

"The women of Porto Rico are in my opinion as highly capable as any other women in the world for the exercise of all the rights and the accomplishment of all the duties."

MEMBER OF CANADIAN SENATE IS "NAMED"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont. (Friday)—The usual placid calm of the Canadian Senate was strangely upset last night by the conduct of one of its members, Senator Choquette, who has become somewhat notorious owing to his extreme anti-British attitude, especially during the discussion of the conscription bill. The scene culminated in the Senator being "named" for using offensive language to the Speaker of the Chamber, this course being taken for the first time in the history of the Upper House.

The situation was brought about by the senator, a French-Canadian, moving that certain correspondence relating to the putting into force of the Military Service Act be brought down. The senator argued, in the course of his remarks, that it would be desirable to have an immediate election so that the enforcement of the act would not occur before the people had been consulted.

The leader of the Senate, Sir James Loughheed, raised the point that the bill could not be discussed in the House as it had already been passed and was the law of the land.

Sensor Choquette said he could not understand why the point of order was taken, whereupon Senator Loughheed retorted, "We will give you to understand why. A man who will preach sedition in this House will be taught why." At a later stage of the proceedings, Sir James Loughheed, addressing Senator Choquette, said: "You are so disloyal that you do not know what sedition is."

The speaker had occasion several times to call Senator Choquette to order amidst scenes of considerable disorder, and it was in the course of this that the offense against the speaker was committed. It consisted in the use of the following words which were spoken in French: "Considering your position and the way you received it, you should not show so much zeal for the Government."

After the speaker had "named" the Senator, the leader of the House announced that if Senator Choquette did not at once retract his discourtesy to the House and the Speaker he would move that he be suspended from the service of the House for a certain length of time.

After considerable bickering and heated language from all sides, the offending Senator made a tardy withdrawal of the words used, and the incident closed.

NEUTRAL SHIPS MAY BE SEIZED

WASHINGTON, D.

COMMITTEES TO ASSIST BRITAIN IN FOOD CONTROL

Will Administer Sugar Scheme, Continue Food Campaign and Deal With Foodstuffs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Food Controller, through the courtesy of the Local Government Board for England and Wales and of the Scottish Office for Scotland, has recently approached local authorities throughout Great Britain with a request for their cooperation in the work of food control, and forwarded to them certain detailed information as to the method of control to be adopted. The authorities approached for England and Wales are—in London, the Common Council of the city and metropolitan borough councils; outside London, the municipal borough councils and the urban and rural district councils. The authorities for Scotland are—(a) in each county a joint committee of the county council and the town councils of those burghs whose population in 1911 did not exceed 5000, provided that the town council of any large burgh may also join; and (b) in all other burghs the town council. These authorities are asked to appoint food committees which will administer a new scheme of sugar distribution, continue the campaign for food economy, and when their organization is complete, deal with other foodstuffs, including bread and meat. They will also be asked to advise on any modifications of it that may be shown to be necessary in their districts.

The food control committees thus to be constituted will consist of not more than twelve members each, some of whom may be co-opted, and each committee must include at least one woman and one representative of labor. Their necessary expenses will be a charge on the exchequer; for, while free to delegate work as they think fit to subcommittees, they will need a special staff and will be put to other cost. It will be their first duty to safeguard the interests of consumers. Immediately the local committees are constituted they will proceed to register grocers and other retailers of sugar, and after October no retailer who remains unregistered will be allowed to deal in sugar.

The public will not be called upon to take any steps until towards the end of September, when forms of application for sugar cards will be distributed by the postal authorities. These forms must be filled up by householders, and show the names, sex, and occupation of all members of their households and must be posted back to the food office not later than Oct. 5. In due course the householder will receive from the food office a household sugar card in response to his application. This card must be taken by the householder to the tradesman from whom he desires to buy his sugar. The tradesman will retain one part; the other he will stamp with his name, or sign, and this must be kept by the customer, who must be prepared at a later date to produce it on demand when making purchases. The grocer's own supplies will be authorized by the local food control office on the basis of the number of customers who have been registered by him. As the reorganization of the method of sugar distribution throughout the trade must necessarily take a great deal of time, the scheme cannot become finally effective before Dec. 30.

It will be the retailer's duty, when the allowance is finally made regular, to see that no customer is supplied twice in one week. An easy check is proposed. He may number the cards deposited with him, and keep them in order in a box; when the purchase for the week is made he will be able to transfer the card bearing the customer's number to a second box. There will be a check, too, upon any fraudulent person who, obtaining two forms of application, may have given two addresses and deposited card portions with two tradesmen; for the committee will have its lists of consumers overhauled by clerks responsible for groups of streets. The penalties for fraud are a heavy fine, and imprisonment with hard labor. On the other hand, a retailer who can be shown to have unreasonably refused to supply sugar to a registered customer may be deprived of his certificate of registration and consequent supplies.

The weekly allowance may vary as the national stocks vary. A customer will not be compelled to take it, but if a week be missed there will be no claim to a double allowance in the week following. Arrangements will be made for the transfer of registration in the case of permanent removal to another district.

Caterers, residential institutions and manufacturers will all be subject to a similar control. Instead of cards, series of vouchers will be issued to these classes, giving them authority to buy sugar up to certain amounts during 24 weeks. Each voucher will cover a four weeks' supply. With certain modifications this arrangement will also apply to wholesalers.

BELGIAN TRADE COMMITTEE NAMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—His Majesty's Government have appointed a committee to investigate the means of promotion and advancement of trade and commerce between the British Empire



Le Moulin d'Anne

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

PEASANT FAMILY IN FRANCE

and Belgium. The members of the committee, representing the Foreign Office, Board of Trade and the commercial community, are as follows:

Representing the Foreign Office—Sir Cecil Hertslet (chairman of the committee), His Majesty's Consul-General for Belgium; Mr. R. Macleay, counselor of embassy in the diplomatic service, deputy controller of the Foreign Office Trade Department, Foreign Office; Mr. M. Neville Kearney (secretary of the committee) of the consular service, attached to the Foreign Office.

Representing the Board of Trade—Sir W. H. Clark, K. C. S. I., C. M. G., Comptroller-General of the Department of Commercial Intelligence, Board of Trade; Sir E. Wyldere-Smith, director of the Commission Internationale de Ravitaillement; Mr. Percy Ashley, Board of Trade.

Representing British Commercial and Financial Interests—Sir Algernon F. Pirbright, Bart., representing the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom; Mr. E. E. Oldham, representing the Federation of British Industries; Mr. M. Clemençon, representing the Chamber of Shipping of United Kingdom and the Liverpool Steamship Owners Association; Sir R. Vassar-Smith, Bart. (chairman of the committee of London clearing bankers), representing the Bankers Clearing House; the Lord Farington, representing the British Trade Corporation; Mr. Frank Potter (general manager, Great Western Railway), representing the railway executive committee.

The members of the committee, other than those representing the Foreign Office and Board of Trade, have been nominated by the bodies which they represent, at the invitation of the Government.

The following are the terms of reference for the committee:

"1. This committee is established for the purpose of inquiring into all matters relative to trade between the British Empire and Belgium, with a view to increase and develop that trade by every desirable means.

"2. It will be the duty of the committee to investigate as far as possible all means to be adopted in order to attain the object set out in paragraph 1. The committee will examine into the supplies and requirements of the respective countries, in so far as they have relation to its scope, and give advice as to how trade between them can best be established, developed and increased. It will obtain information, and evidence from all available sources, and endeavor to render all possible assistance in regard to shipping, manufactures, imports and export, and trade generally between the empire and kingdom.

"3. The committee will consist of three representatives appointed by the Foreign Office, and three representatives appointed by the Board of Trade. A chairman and secretary will be chosen from their number. The committee shall have power to add to its numbers by the appointment of such persons of experience in the matters with which it has to deal as it may think expedient, and it will also consult from time to time other representatives of commerce having special knowledge of Belgian trade, shipping, and finance.

"4. It is particularly laid down that the purpose of this committee shall be a general one, and that it shall not be part of its duties to foster the advancement of the trade of any particular individual or firm, nor to devote its assistance to any special branch of trade or industry, except in relation to the general principles for which it is established."

The committee will be known as the Belgian Trade Committee. An office of the committee, under the Foreign Office, has been established provisionally at 39 Parliament Street, S. W. 1, to which all communications for the committee should be addressed.

think, in England, that peace will come?" There was pathos in the eagerness with which all awaited my answer. "Opinions differ, there as here: but few hope for an end before 12 months from now." Meaningful glances passed. The Roman mother fixed her only remaining boy. Calmly he smiled at her. Across our talk broke a prolonged rumble. We looked up to the blue-black thunder cloud, that overhung the great poplars by the canal.

"Come, monsieur, inside." The stone floor of the cottage shone with moisture. "The corn-cutting machine was in our village yesterday; and we had to feed the men here. We are cleaning up today. You will excuse." The room had an oak beamed ceiling. Round the walls were three posted beds—canopied in red hangings. "Three hundred years old, sir, perhaps four—the ground floor of an ancient Seigneurie, my home is." We fell to talking of this Marais, by whose sluggish waters and scanty pastures, won from the sea, these simple peasants live out their obscure lives. "Have your grapes done well this year?"

"No! Grapes are faring badly here, but the corn is good, very; and cattle have doubled in value, which is a help to those that have them. We are taxed on their weight, you know, and on the yield of our crops. All passes through the Government's scales." "You live on the land, then, all the summer?" "All the summer through we live on the land, and by it; we work and harvest in the cornfields, on the uplands of the Plaine; then, when the winter comes, we go down to the canals of the Marais, and cut wood for fuel and stack it. That makes our year." "A good year of hard, honest work!" There came to my mind the sturdy Marais farmer, whom René Bazin has made so lifelike to us, in "La Terre qui Meurt." I rose to go. They all rose.

"You have cheered us up, monsieur. It was good of you, who are intrusted, to talk with simple peasants, such as we. Some would not have replied to my salute on the bridge." "There is fraternity everywhere," I answered. The Roman wife smiled. "There is good feeling everywhere," she echoed, taking my hand. "Please come and see us again, soon." "I will come," I said, "perhaps in September next, or when there is peace après la victoire." They all laughed. Even the shy old grandmother, who wrinkled her face as she was poked with the joy of a great hope. Walking out through the reek of the stable, past the trellis of purple vine, towards the rustling poplars by the bridge, their voices followed me in chorus: "Au revoir monsieur, après la victoire et la paix."

SPAIN AND SUBMARINES

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—It is reported that following upon the internment of the submarine B-23, the German Government has sent a form of protest to Spain against the recent governmental decree providing for the internment of all belligerent submarines that enter Spanish waters and under which the B-23 has now been sent to Ferrol. Parts of the submarine have been removed so as completely to incapacitate her. It is believed that when she entered the harbor of Corunna she was suffering severely from the results of a hostile attack. Her captain was recognized in the streets by some Norwegians whose ship he sank, and an angry demonstration was made against him.

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WHAT LED UP TO CRISIS IN BERLIN

Exiled Prince Reviews German Political Situation Immediately Preceding Resignation of Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ZURICH, Switzerland.—Discussing the settlement of the German political crisis, Prince Alexander Hohenlohe, contributes to the Neue Zürcher Zeitung an account of what he considers to be the causes which brought about the fall of Germany's fifth Chancellor, von Bethmann-Hollweg. Himself the son of a former Chancellor, and living in exile in Switzerland, the Prince views the situation in his native land with a certain air of detachment impossible to one living in Germany. In publishing the memoirs of his distinguished father's political career, Prince Alexander made some rather indiscreet revelations which gave great offense to the Kaiser and made it necessary for him to retire to Switzerland, but he frequently comments in Swiss newspapers on State affairs in his native land.

Of the causes which led to the political crisis in Berlin and the retirement of von Bethmann-Hollweg from the highest post in the German Empire, which he had filled for eight years, Prince Alexander writes:

"Von Bethmann-Hollweg must go, not because he has lost the confidence of the monarch, for that he seems to have had up to the last, but, and there is shown the great turn which things have taken in Germany, because he no longer enjoys the confidence of the majority of the Reichstag. Step by step, he has yielded to their demands, but at the same time has spoiled everything. The Conservatives, although he sprang from their ranks, mistrusted him from the first, perhaps, because of his descent from a Frankfurt patrician family. Gradually they became his bitterest foes. That he had contrived to win the confidence of the Social-Democrats and on various occasions had been supported by the parties of the Left, they could not forgive. Then came the Pan-Germans, who pursued him with their enmity from the moment they saw that he did not identify himself with their war aims.

"That the conflict finally assumed forms in comparison with which the fighting of the wildest Indian tribes is tame and civilized, will astonish nobody who has ever had the opportunity of seeing behind the political scenes of the German capital. It was a repugnant spectacle, especially in the last days, to see with what poisoned weapons the enemies of the hated statesman sought to bring about his

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fall. The tragedy of his fate lies in this that whilst he perceived the right path he never found the courage to follow it, regardless of opposition. In politics there always comes a moment when a statesman must decide. Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg desired to do everything right, and yet finally had every one against him. He does not appear to have given up power willingly, or rather, perhaps, the appearance of power; for not only the conduct of the war, but even politics, appear to be directed by the high military command. His fall was unavoidable from the moment when the Center, or Roman Catholic party, under the leadership of Erzberger, who had jealously supported the Chancellor during the three years of the war, deserted him and made a complete change of front. Nothing in the whole crisis is more symptomatic of the development of public opinion in Germany than this change in the attitude of the Center.

"The majority of the Reichstag, to which all parties, with the exception of the Conservatives and the greater part of the German factions belong, had as a result of Erzberger's speech, united on the formula of a declaration of peace aims, to be laid before the Reichstag. What attitude Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg had assumed to this is not known at present. If it should be true that he had refused to yield to the wishes of the Center on this point, in consequence of the opposition of the military, then that would prove that he was really no longer in sympathy with the changed situation; for it is most characteristic of the proceedings of Erzberger that, regardless of military opposition, he openly advocated a reasonable peace, and therewith began a conflict with the Pan-Germans, on whose side he had hitherto stood.

"Coming to internal politics Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg had at last agreed to the equal franchise in the question of the democratization of political life in Germany. But in this, too, he only came out of the rain into the gutter, as he had in the meantime roused the wrath of the Conservatives, who felt their rights endangered, whilst at the same time his delay in making such a concession had failed to produce amongst the Left parties, and especially the Social Democrats, the confidence he so much desired. His character shows a lamentable want of decision, which is disastrous to the career of a statesman who would be a leader, and not a follower."

TRADE OPENINGS IN FAR EAST SAID TO BE PROMISING

Expert Makes Commercial Trip Round World—Gives Trading Rules With Native Dealers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"Great opportunities for American manufacturers to enter new fields seem to be opening now in the Far East," said Eugene Josephans, who has just returned from a round-the-world trip for American manufacturers. The countries visited by Mr. Josephans include Japan, Korea, Manchuria, Siberia, the whole of China, the Philippines, French Indo-China, Siam, Dutch and British India, South Africa, and the Argentine and Brazilian coasts. He is now preparing for a second commercial tour through the important trade centers of the above countries.

"A rule to be observed in trading with the Far East is to refrain from offering goods that afterwards you are unable to deliver from any cause," said Mr. Josephans to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "You may ask any reasonable price for your manufactures; if the goods are needed the dealers will pay your price, but after a transaction has been effected, it is unwise to try to raise the price agreed upon because it results in orders being canceled and impedes further negotiations.

"In general, manufacturers must realize that in countries of the Far East they have two different trades to deal with, and consequently they will have to manufacture two kinds of material; one for the natives, a cheap line of all kinds of goods in immense quantities, and another for European residents and the educated class of natives who demand the same quality as used in this country by the educated classes. Manufacturers must also realize that each market must be carefully studied for individual needs."

ASK FOR INCREASE IN RATES

MADISON, Wis.—Representatives of all railroads operating in Wisconsin have appeared before the railroad commission, says the State Journal, asking an increase of 15 cents per ton on intrastate coal rates.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STOCK MARKET DECLINES AGAIN

Mercantile Marine Preferred De- cidedly Weak and New Haven Railroad Makes New Low Record Figure

Before the end of the first 15 minutes of trading in the New York stock market today prices were decidedly on the down grade, and a number of substantial losses were scored. The opening was irregular, but generally little changed from the previous closing. Mercantile Marine preferred began the session more than two points lower and was soon down more than three points.

New Haven sank to a new low record level, with a loss of more than a point. Crucible Steel and Reading became weak, and United States Steel common declined 1/2.

The New York list continued heavy late in the first half hour.

The tone became steadier as the session advanced. Weakness in the shipping shares was the feature of the forenoon trading. Marine preferred opened down 2 1/2 at 87 and dropped 2 points further. The common was off 2 points at the opening at 29 1/2 and declined to 28, recovering nearly 2 points before midday. Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies dropped 2 points in a few transactions and later receded still further. Announcement that the Shipping Board intended taking control of all available American mercantile marine and making drastic reductions in ocean rates caused the decline in the shipping issues.

General Motors opened off 1/2 at 10 1/2 and dropped to 9 1/2, recovering 1 1/2 before midday. Texas Company opened up 1/2 at 16 1/2, declined a point and then rose more than 2 points. New Haven, after opening up 1/2 at 26, declined to the new low of 24 1/2, recovering nearly a point before midday. New York Central opened up 1/2 at 76, dropped to 75 1/2 and improved more than a point.

Business became very quiet in the early afternoon after prices had rallied somewhat. Some issues at the beginning of the last hour were selling about a point above yesterday's closing. Others were still well below yesterday's final prices. New Haven 6s was selling at 90, a drop of 6 points on the previous sale.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT PROFITS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Earnings of Brooklyn Rapid Transit have been distinctly encouraging during the last two months. Naturally the company's net is bigger in the summer than at any other season. At the same time it is a matter of considerable comfort to the investors in Brooklyn Rapid Transit's \$7,455,000 stock that net profits in each of the months of July and August were equal to 1 per cent on the stock. In other words, during these two months the company earned one-third of the entire year's dividend of 8 per cent. September should be another good month and it would not be surprising if by the middle of October the company had earned half of the year's dividend.

Gross earnings since the new fiscal year started have been making substantial gains. During the two months to Aug. 31 the gain in gross was just a little short of \$400,000, an increase of 7.6 per cent. Of this gain, \$184,000 came in August, when the average daily gain was \$6000.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit now has its Manhattan subway opened as far as Fourteenth Street. It is expected that by the last of October this line will be up to Thirty-fourth Street and by the first of the year, if things move smoothly, this line should be finished to Forty-second Street. In the second half of its fiscal year, therefore, Brooklyn should have the benefit of a new and profitable artery of traffic. Upon this new route the management confidently counts for some very substantial net profits from the outset.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Leading quotations on the exchange today are: Cramp Ship 82, Elec Stor Bat 59, General Asphalt com, 20, Lehigh Nav 76, Lehigh Val 26 1/2, V. Tran pf 34, Lake Superior 16, Phila Co pf 34, Phila Co pf 37, Phila Elec 23, Phila Rap 29 1/2, Phila Tract 77, Union Tract 44 1/2, United Gas Imp 77 1/2.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau
BOSTON AND VICINITY
Generally fair tonight and Saturday; light north to east winds.

For Southern New England: Generally fair tonight and Saturday.
For Northern New England: Fair tonight and probably Saturday; warmer in interior Saturday.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. 56.10 a. m. 59.12 noon 62.

IN OTHER CITIES

Albany 58. New Orleans 78. Buffalo 52. New York 58. Chicago 62. Philadelphia 60. Cincinnati 66. Pittsburgh 54. Denver 60. Portland, Me. 54. Des Moines 56. Portland, Ore. 60. Jacksonville 76. San Francisco 60. Kansas City 70. St. Louis 60. Nantucket 60. Washington 60.

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun sets 4:59. 3:30 a. m. 3:34 p. m. Length of day, 12:34. Moon rises, 9:46 p. m. MOON'S PHASES AT 9:30 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

Alaska Gold	Open	High	Low	Last
Alaska Gold	4 1/4	4 3/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
Alaska Ind.	3 1/4	3 1/2	3 1/4	3 1/4
Allis-Chalmers	4 1/4	4 1/2	4 1/4	4 1/4
Am Ag Chem	8 1/2	8 3/4	8 1/2	8 1/2
Am B Sugar	8 1/2	8 3/4	8 1/2	8 1/2
Am B Supp	50	50	50	50
Am Can	41	43	40 1/2	42 1/2
Am Canpf	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am Car Fy	69	7 1/4	69	70 1/2
Am Car Fy pf	113 1/2	113 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Am Cot Oil	33 1/2	33 1/2	32	32
Am H & L	12	12	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am H & L pf	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Am Ice Sec pf	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Am Int Corp	53 1/2	53 1/2	52	53 1/2
Am Linseed	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Am Loco	1	2 1/4	1	1 3/4
Am Loco pf	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Am Loco pf	94 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2
Am SSecApf	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Am Steel Fy	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Am Surar	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Am Tel & Tel	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Am Woolen	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Am Zinc	30	30	30	30
Anaconda	70 1/2	70 1/2	68 1/2	69
Asso Oil	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Atchafalpa	96	96 1/2	96	96 1/2
At Gulf	95 1/2	95 1/2	94	95 1/2
At Gulf pf	1	1	60 1/2	60 1/2
Bald Loco	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Balt & Ohio	67 1/2	67 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
Barrett Co	93	93	92	93
Batoplas	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Beth Steel	106 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Beth Steel pf	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
BFGoodrich	45 1/2	46	45 1/2	46
Brook R T	59	61 1/2	59	61 1/2
Bruna Term	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Bull & Sup	27 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2
Cal Pac Cor	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Cal Pac pf	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Can Pacific	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Ct Leather	82	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
C Leather pf	112	112	112	112
Cer de P	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Chas Motor	79 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	79
Ches & Ohio	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
CM & ST Paul	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
CM & ST Paul pf	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Chl R & Pac	26 1/2	27	25 1/2	26 1/2
Chl R & Pac pf	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Chl R & Pac pf	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Chl & G West	10	10	10	10
Chl & G West pf	28 1/2	29	28 1/2	29
Chl & N W	104	104	104	104
Chl & N W pf	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Chino Corp	3	3 1/2	3	3 1/2
CCC & St L	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Col Fuel	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Col Gas & El	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Con Gas	104	104	104	104
Con Prod	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Cruc Steel	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Cruc Steel pf	98	98	98	98
Cub Am Sug	10	10	10	10
Cuban CSug	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Cuban CSug pf	85	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Del & Huds	102 1/2	102 1/2	101	101 1/2
Elrie	20 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2
Elrie pf	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
F & M S pf	41	41	41	41
Gas W & W	38	38	38	38
Gen Electric	147 1/2	147 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2
Gen Motors	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
GT Nor Ore	33 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
GT Nor pf	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Guaf States	98	98	97 1/2	97 1/2
Hus & Bar Car	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Harv & N J pf	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Ill Central	102	102	102	102
Inspiration	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Int Con Cor	9	9	9	9
Int C Cor pf	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Int C Cor pf	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Int Mer Mar	29 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Int Mer Mar pf	87	87	85	85 1/2
Int Nickel Ct	36 1/2	36 1/2	35 1/2	36 1/2
Int Paper	29 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Int Paper pf	64	64	64	64
Kan City So	19 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Kelley Tires	46	46	46	46
Kenne Cop	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Lack Steel	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
LE & W	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
LE & W pf	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Lehigh Val	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Max Motor	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Maxwell 2 pf	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Mex Petrol	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Miami	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Midvale St	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Mo K & T pf	10	10	10	10
Mo K & T	5	5 1/2	5	5 1/2
Mo Pacific ct	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Mo Pacific pf	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Mon Power	85	85	84 1/2	84 1/2
Nat Conduit	30	30 1/2	29 1/2	30
Nat Enamel	38	38 1/2	38 1/2	38
Nat Lead	51	51	51	51
Nevada Con	22	22 1/2	22	22 1/2
NYA Brake	121	121	119 1/2	119 1/2
NY Central	76	76	75 1/2	76 1/2
NY N & H	26	26	24 1/2	25 1/2
N & W	114	114	114	114
North Pac	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
O Cities Gas	48	48 1/2	48	48
Ont Silver	64	64	63 1/2	64
Owens Bot M	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Pacific Mail	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Pan Am P & T	92	92	92	92
Penna	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Phila Co	34	34	34	34
P & W Va	26	26	25 1/2	25 1/2
P & W Va pf	61	61	61	61
PCC & St L	71	71	71	71
Pitts Coal	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Pond Cr Coal	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Pressed St	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2

Qeksilver pf	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Ray Con	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Reading	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Repub I & S	81 1/2	81 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Royal Dutch	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Ry Steel Sp	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Savage Arms	69 1/2	69 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Saxon Motor	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Sinclair Oil	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Sloss Shef	46	46	46	46
So Pacific	51	51	50 1/2	50 1/2
So Ry	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
So Ry pf	54	54	54	54
St L & S F	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
St L S W	29	29	29	29
Studebaker	43	43	42 1/2	42 1/2
Texas Co	163 1/2	163 1/2	162 1/2	162 1/2
Third Ave	21	21	21	21
Union Pac	128	128	127 1/2	127 1/2
Union Pac pf	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Union Alloy Steel	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Union B & P New	74	74	74	74
United Fruit	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2
US Rubber	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
US R & R	61	61	61	61
US Steel	108	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
US Steel pf	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
Utah Copper	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
V C Chem	37	37	36 1/2	36 1/2
V & C	57	57	57	57
Vulcan D pf	21	21	21	21
Wabash	10 1/2	10 1/2	10	10
Wabash pf	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Wabash pf	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
W Maryland	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Westinghouse	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
W & L E	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
W & L E pf	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Willis Over	27 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Willson Co	61 1/2	61 1/2	61	61
Woolworth	121	122	121	122

PERU'S GROWING HIDE EXPORTS

Estimates for 1916 Are for Substantial Increases Over All Other Years—Dried Product Heads the List

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM THE EASTERN BUREAU
NEW YORK, N. Y.—A report relating to the increasing importance of hides and skins among the list of articles exported from Peru has been received by Stanley H. Rose, of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, from Special Agent Brock.

"During 1913, the last normal year," the report says, "nearly 8,000,000 pounds of hides and skins valued at approximately \$950,000 were exported from Peru. Statistics for 1916 are not yet available, but it is estimated that these figures will show an increase over all other years. Dealers in various parts of the country state that their export business has been greater than ever before.

"Dry hides form the largest single item of exports under hides and skins. During 1913, about 3,500,000 pounds of dry hides valued at nearly \$350,000 were exported. A number of years prior to the war, these were shipped chiefly to Germany where they were made into heavy leather in making water-proof boots for the army. Since that time, however, Great Britain and the United States have largely increased their purchases of dry hides, and France is also a good customer. Other principal centers of this export business are Argentina, Holland, and Lima. In Argentina there are several houses which devote most of their attention to the exportation of hides, skins and wool. In the other cities mentioned, this business is carried on by large import and export houses having a special department for this branch of their business.

"Next in importance are the exports of fresh salted hides. The United States at present also takes the bulk of these hides.

"Goat skins are shipped principally from the Northern Peruvian ports including Paita, Salaverry and Pisco. At present the United States receives most of the goat skins. Formerly, however, they were shipped to Europe and it appears that Peruvian dealers prefer European methods of handling this product. They object

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

PURPOSES OF
NEW WAR LOAN

Why It Is Necessary for United States Government Again to Appeal to Money Market—Extension of Credit to Allies

NEW YORK, N. Y.—As the new war bond bill seems assured of passage at an early date, and there will soon be put under way another bond-selling campaign, it may serve a useful purpose to set forth what the new issue is designed to accomplish as far as national war finances are concerned, and why it is necessary for the Government to appeal to the money market so soon again. Members of Congress were apparently in need of much enlightenment on this score.

The best exposition is perhaps afforded in report of the House Ways and Means Committee, in part as follows:

The proposed bill authorizes a bond issue of \$7,538,945,460. Of this amount \$3,588,945,460 has already been authorized to be issued, under act of April 24, 1917, but it is deemed advisable to provide that no further bonds, in addition to \$2,000,000,000 heretofore issued or offered for subscription, shall be issued under act of April 24, 1917, but to make remaining bonds authorized issuable under the proposed bill. The two chief reasons for this change are (1) to permit issue of remaining bonds at a higher rate of interest, not to exceed 4 per cent; and (2) to make interest therefrom subject to income additional taxes commonly called surtaxes, and excess profits or war profits taxes.

Of \$3,588,945,460 bonds already authorized above referred to, \$1,000,000,000 is authorized to be used to extend credit to foreign governments, \$2,000,000,000 is authorized to be used to meet United States Government expenditures, and \$588,945,460 is authorized to be used to reimburse the Treasury for Panama Canal disbursements, disbursements for Danish West Indies, Alaskan Railway, naval construction, refunding the 3 per cent bonds maturing in 1918, and disbursements incident to Mexican situation.

The remaining \$4,000,000,000 is a new authorization, proceeds from which are to be used in extending credit to foreign governments.

Bill also authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue \$4,000,000,000 certificates of indebtedness, payable within one year.

It authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue \$2,000,000,000 war savings certificates maturing within five years from date of the issue.

The Secretary of the Treasury finds that present extension of credit requirements of foreign governments upon United States are about \$500,000,000 a month. Under bond act of April 24, 1917, the Secretary of the Treasury would have loaned foreign governments about \$2,000,000,000 by Sept. 1, 1917.

Authorization under act of April 24, 1917, will permit him to meet their requirements until Nov. 1, 1917. This will leave eight months remaining in fiscal year 1918, and should the war last so long, in order to meet requirements of foreign governments for remainder of the fiscal year, additional bond authorization of \$4,000,000,000 provided in this bill will be necessary.

NOVA SCOTIA STEEL IS DOING WELL

The Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company, Ltd., for the six months ended June 30, 1917, earned after interest on bonds and debenture stock, \$1,596,469. This compares with net of \$2,104,478 for the entire 1916 year, and is a little in excess of the \$1,576,743 earned in the whole of 1915.

After deducting the 4 per cent dividend for the six months on the \$1,000,000 preferred, there is left a balance applicable to the common stock of \$20.75 per share. This is an annual rate of \$41.50. Of course this is counting the common stock issue as \$7,500,000 which will be increased to \$15,000,000, when the pending financing is completed and the proposed 20 per cent stock dividend is paid. On the enlarged capital, therefore, Nova Scotia earned in the six months at the annual rate of \$20.75 per share.

This compares with three previous years as follows:

	Net after	Pfd	Div	Common	% on
	chgs	div	bal	com	
*1917.....	\$1,596,469	\$40,000	\$1,556,469	\$20.75	
1916.....	2,104,478	80,000	2,024,478	27.0	
1915.....	1,576,743	123,000	1,453,743	19.3	
1914.....	1,938,956	41,200			

*Six months. †Deficit. ‡On \$7,500,000.

AMERICAN STEEL FOUNDRIES CO.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Action of directors of American Steel Foundries in putting the stock on a 7 per cent basis was forecast here on June 13, when it was pointed out that an increase was justified not only by earnings but by the strong position in cash assets. In July the company retired \$1,200,000 short-term notes and in August it called for payment Oct. 1 the \$1,300,000 6 per cent bonds then outstanding. An official points out that annual saving in charge on these bonds is approximately \$350,000, and that the increase in dividend rate will add only \$345,680 to annual distribution to stockholders.

TRADE BOARD SEAT SALE
CHICAGO, Ill.—A Board of Trade membership was sold for \$5000 net to buyer, unchanged.

NEW HAVEN ROAD
NET EARNINGS
DISAPPOINTING

This Item for July Compares Unfavorably With 1916, Although Gross Makes Record

Net earnings of the New York, New Haven & Hartford road for July made another disappointing showing, and compared very unfavorably with July, 1916. This was despite the fact that gross earnings made a new high record for July and showed an increase over last year of \$327,205, or 4.6 per cent.

Net earnings from railway operations, after deduction of taxes, were \$1,585,888 compared with \$2,377,193 last year, a decrease of \$791,305, or more than 33 per cent. Surplus after charges was hardly more than a quarter as much as it was for July, 1916—\$212,048 compared with \$811,177. The force of higher operating expenses is apparently being felt to increasing extent.

For the seven months ended July 31, New Haven piled up record gross of \$4,444,227, an increase of \$2,987,845, or 6.6 per cent over the corresponding period last year. However, net after taxes for the seven months showed a loss of \$665,351, or 5.2 per cent compared with last year. There was a decrease of more than \$400,000 in interest, rental and other deductions so that the surplus after charges was \$1,283,447, compared with \$1,820,064 last year, a decrease of \$536,617, or about 29 per cent.

The following tabulation shows the course of New Haven's gross and net earnings by months since Jan. 1:

	Gross	Net	Increase
Jan.....	\$712,001	\$708,458	\$1,726,687
Feb.....	572,565	577,613	1,009,015
March.....	623,847	625,221	1,647,490
April.....	704,762	698,431	2,048,686
May.....	733,818	722,389	2,069,804
June.....	740,053	723,728	1,819,613
July.....	729,549	727,205	1,585,888

*Decrease.

NEW YORK CURB

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Explos.....	5 1/2	5 3/4
Ark Pet.....	46	48
Bethlehem (W. D.).....	105 1/2	106 1/4
Do rights.....	3 1/4	3 1/2
Boggs & Co.....	6 1/2	6 5/8
Butte C & Z.....	8 1/2	9 1/4
Butte Detroit.....	1 1/2	1 3/4
Calumet & Jerome.....	1 1/2	1 3/4
Canada Cop.....	1 1/2	1 3/4
Chev. Motors.....	70	72
Cons Arizona.....	2	2 1/4
Cosden & Co.....	9 1/2	10
Cosden O. & G.....	37 1/2	38 1/4
Curtis.....	37 1/2	38 1/4
Dundee Ariz.....	1	1 1/4
First Nat Copper.....	2 1/2	3
Glenrock.....	14 1/2	14 3/4
Goldfield Cons.....	49	52
Green Monster.....	1 1/2	1 3/4
Hecla Mining.....	8 1/2	8 3/4
Howe Sound.....	5	5 1/2
Hudson Bay.....	5	5 1/2
Lake Torpedo Boat.....	5	5 1/2
Magma Cop. ex-dividend.....	43	46
Marlin Arms.....	110	113
Max Munitions.....	1 1/4	1 1/2
McKinn Dar.....	68	71
Merritt.....	35 1/2	36 1/4
Met Petrol.....	1	1 1/4
Midwest.....	147	150
Midwest Tung.....	156	159
Mojave Tung.....	15	16
Nancy Hanks.....	1 1/4	1 1/2
National Zinc.....	35	40
Nipissing.....	8 1/2	8 3/4
Peel.....	16	17
Rex Cons.....	16	17
Sapulpa Ref.....	9 1/2	10
Sequoia Oil.....	18	19
Sinclair Oil.....	18	19
Steel Alloys.....	8	8 1/2
Stewart Min.....	3	3 1/2
Submarine Boat.....	25	25 1/2
Success Min.....	19	22
Troy Ariz.....	16	20
Tuxpam.....	1 1/2	1 3/4
United Motors.....	20	20 1/2
United W. Oil.....	35 1/2	36 1/4
Un Verde.....	1 1/2	1 3/4
Utah Nat.....	1 1/2	1 3/4
U. S. Steam.....	4 1/4	4 1/2
Victoria.....	7	7 1/2
Wright-Martin.....	7 1/2	7 3/4

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Sept. 7

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Albany, Ga.—O. Feingold; U. S. Albany, Tex.—F. G. Michaels; U. S. Chicago—James Dunphy of Chicago Mail Order House; Thorn.
Chicago—J. P. McManis of R. P. Smith & Sons Co.; J. Tour.
Cleveland—Graham Spencer of Adams & Ford; Touraine.
Cleveland—C. E. Petot; U. S. Gr. Vender, N. C.—W. S. Lyon.
Havana, Cuba—J. Velga & Co.; Lenox.
Memphis—Mr. Wolf; U. S.
New Haven, Conn.—A. J. Dunn of Butler & Tyler; Essex.
San Francisco—George Weeks of Williams Marvin Shoe Co.; Tour.
San Francisco—L. Golluber; U. S.
Savannah—Joseph Berg of E. A. Weil & Co.; Essex.
Savannah—M. S. Weil; Essex.
St. Louis—L. Mathes of L. Mathes Shoe Co.; Essex.

LEATHER BUYERS

London, England—William Box of Samuel Farrar & Co. Ltd.; Essex.
(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 166 Essex Street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

COAL BEGINS TO SELL AT \$2

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Sales of bituminous coal are reported on the basis of \$2 per net ton, as fixed by President Wilson's proclamation. With the exception of small amounts here, and there these sales are the first to be reported on the basis of the fixed price.

COTTON IN WAREHOUSES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The present stock of cotton in New York warehouses is the lightest of the year and the smallest at this date since 1904. It now amounts to only 27,443 bales, compared with 32,038 bales on Sept. 1, and 42,255 last year. At the end of July it was 48,000.

FOREIGN TRADE
IN JULY ON A
LESSENED SCALE

Export Figures Smallest Since February—Imports Decline \$81,000,000 From June Level

WASHINGTON, D. C.—United States American exports, the Department of Commerce announces, fell in July to the lowest record since February, 1916, decreasing \$20,000,000 from the June figures of \$575,000,000. Imports for July decreased \$81,000,000 from June figures. Causes for the decrease are not stated in the department's summary.

Imports for the seven months ending with July were \$1,779,000,000, compared with \$1,462,000,000 in 1916. July imports were valued at \$226,000,000 and exports at \$374,000,000, making a total foreign trade of \$600,000,000. This, compared with June, showed a decrease of approximately 32 per cent.

Exports in July amounted to \$374,000,000 compared with \$575,000,000 in June, 1917, and \$445,000,000 in July, 1916. For the seven months ending with July, exports totaled \$3,664,000,000, against \$1,201,000,000 in 1916. Total exports for the 12 months ending with July were valued at \$6,221,000,000, the high record for any 12-month period.

Imports of gold in July were \$27,000,000 and for the seven months ending with that month \$505,000,000. July exports of gold were \$69,000,000 and \$721,000,000 for the seven months. The total foreign trade for the first seven months of the calendar year was \$5,443,000,000, or approximately \$776,000,000 a month. The July figures fall below the average about 22 per cent.

AMERICAN SUGAR
OUTLOOK BRIGHT

The declaration of an extra dividend of 10 per cent on the common stock of the Great Western Sugar Company, probably the most prosperous beet sugar company in the country, means considerable to the American Sugar Refining Company.

Great Western Sugar in April of this year declared an extra dividend of 10 per cent. This extra just declared makes 20 per cent this year. These extras are in addition to the regular quarterly payments of 1 1/4 per cent. As the owner of 51,400 shares of Great Western Sugar Company common stock, two extras of 10 per cent each will give American Sugar \$1,020,000, a sum equal to \$2.20 a share on its own \$45,000,000 common stock. Each 10 per cent extra dividend means \$510,000 to American Sugar.

Last year the Great Western Sugar Company split a 42 per cent melon, payable in common stock.

The regular common dividend payments by Great Western this year will mean \$359,800 to American Sugar. That added to the \$1,020,000 in extras on Great Western holdings will figure out better than \$3 a share on American Sugar's outstanding common stock. There is a possibility of another extra on Great Western this year. Even if another is not forthcoming, American Sugar is already assured of close to one-half of its common dividend this year on its return from its investment in Great Western. Unless there is a sensational break in raw sugar prices this fall, there is practically nothing that can prevent American Sugar from enjoying the biggest year in its history. Last year the company earned a balance of 19 per cent on its common stock. This year it will probably do very much better.

The current large earning power of the company is in sharp contrast to earnings of several years ago. For four consecutive years, or from 1912 through 1915, the company did not fully earn its common dividend. In 1913 the entire 7 per cent on the common was paid out of surplus.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

	July	1917	1916
Operating revenue.....	\$5,576,473	\$1,473,869	
Operating expenses.....	1,718,819	289,287	
From Jan 1—.....			
Operating revenue.....	42,472,814	6,317,458	
Operating expenses.....	10,978,336	59,794	
Six months.....			
Operating revenue.....	\$5,396,340	4,843,589	
Net revenue.....	11,134,140	431,138	
Operating expenses.....	9,251,172	227,119	
Gross income.....	12,435,416	293,027	
Net income.....	8,160,960	331,594	
Appropriations.....	44,419	2,333	
Balance.....	\$1,115,500	329,290	

RUPTLAND

	July	1917	1916
Operating revenue.....	\$375,825	\$55,500	
Operating expenses.....	101,271	6,722	
From Jan 1—.....			
Operating revenue.....	448,961	153,987	
Operating expenses.....	148,961	153,987	
From Jan 1—.....			
Operating revenue.....	\$76,381	\$9,478	
Operating expenses.....	224,040	18,562	
From Jan 1—.....			
Operating revenue.....	47,448	44,361	

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE

	July	1917	1916
Operating revenue.....	\$276,747	\$17,956	
Operating expenses.....	841,348	76,279	
From Jan 1—.....			
Operating revenue.....	\$599,737	\$54,193	
Operating expenses.....	1,120,443	1,076,530	
From Jan 1—.....			
Operating revenue.....	\$375,825	\$55,500	
Operating expenses.....	101,271	6,722	
From Jan 1—.....			
Operating revenue.....	448,961	153,987	
Operating expenses.....	148,961	153,987	
From Jan 1—.....			
Operating revenue.....	\$76,381	\$9,478	
Operating expenses.....	224,040	18,562	
From Jan 1—.....			
Operating revenue.....	47,448	44,361	

BALTIMORE & OHIO

	July	1917	1916
Operating revenue.....	\$11,920,443	\$1,766,530	
Operating expenses.....	8,837,556	1,770,798	
Net operating revenue.....	3,082,787	4,263	
From Jan 1—.....			
Operating revenue.....	73,090,791	7,308,102	
Operating expenses.....	55,561,382	7,013,117	
Net operating revenue.....	17,529,409	295,385	

WESTERN MARYLAND

	July	1917	1916
Operating revenue.....	\$396,322	\$40,995	
Operating expenses.....	8,701,519	1,134,714	

*Decrease.

NORTHWESTERN CROPS

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Van Dusen Harrington crop reports note continued satisfactory wheat threshing returns, but say flax in North Dakota is not doing so well as indicated earlier.

'FRISCO ROAD'S
PROGRESS GOOD

Company No Exception to Betterment Experienced by All of Recently Reorganized Systems—Earnings Gain

All of the railroads in the United States that have been reorganized within the last year or so are giving a good account of themselves. The St. Louis & San Francisco is no exception. In fact, the statement of earnings from month to month has attracted special attention and universally favorable comment. This has been due to two facts, the first being the excellent returns disclosed both as to gross and net, and the second the comprehensive information disclosed.

The management of the new company decided at the outset to issue, every three months, a more detailed statement than that given out by most of the roads. Copies of these statements are not only given out for general publication, but are also mailed to the stockholders, and likewise to the bondholders, so far as their addresses are available.

The returns for the three months ended June 30 and also for the full year, which closed on that date, came to hand a few days ago. The figures show equally favorable returns for both periods. For the 12 months the operating revenue increased nearly \$8,000,000, or 16.58 per cent. The expansion in the net operating revenue was nearly one-half the gain in the gross, or \$3,295,797.

On a percentage basis the improvement over the previous year was 21.1 per cent. This favorable net showing was possible after increasing the allowance for maintenance and equipment \$1,703,000. There was a slight decrease in the expenditures on the maintenance of way and structures, but it is understood that the management feels that this was wholly justified, in view of the heavy outlays during the period of the receivership.

In considering the increase of \$2,871,000 in the transportation expenses it should be remembered that the 'Frisco handled \$7,975,000 more traffic than during the year before. By reason of this fact the increase in transportation expenses should not be regarded as at all large.

Because of the greatly increased volume of traffic the management felt that it should make a heavy outlay on its equipment in order to keep it up to the highest standard possible and to handle the traffic with the greatest economy possible. The 'Frisco could easily use more cars and more power, but those who have the subject in charge are of the opinion that they are not justified in adding to their equipment while prices continue as high as they are now and have been for some time.

The hire of equipment account on the 'Frisco is still running in the wrong direction, but the reason for this is given in the preceding paragraph. The decrease of \$575,000 in "other income" is due to the opening of another bridge at Memphis. Formerly the 'Frisco had the only bridge across the river at that point and it enjoyed an income in rentals of about \$600,000 a year.

After making various deductions there was a balance available for interest for the full 12 months of \$13,328,000, whereas the fixed charge obligation amounted to only \$8,522,000, leaving a balance for interest bonds of \$4,806,000. This amount in turn was more than double that required to pay the interest. After making allowance for the interest on the income bonds of \$2,111,000 there was still a surplus of \$2,730,000.

STEEL FOUNDRIES
BUSINESS GOOD

American Steel Foundries directors in advancing the dividend rate on the \$17,184,000 stock to a 7 per cent basis cannot be accused of any lack of conservatism. The company in its half year to June 30 earned 21.4 per cent on its stock compared with 19.8 per cent in all of 1916. Earnings for the September quarter are understood to be running at the rate of nearly \$30 a share and for all of 1917 with orders which it has on its books the company is reasonably sure of earning between \$32 and \$35 a share.

This would mean that in two years the company had earned between 50 per cent and 55 per cent on its stock of which about 11 per cent, or only one-fifth of profits, will have been distributed to stockholders.

The company has been putting its finances in splendid condition and on Oct. 1 will pay off the last of its 6 per cent bonds. In years past the interest and heavy sinking fund on these bonds have come very close to \$450,000 yearly. And this \$450,000 now to be saved is equal to better than the 2 per cent involved in raising the dividend rate from 5 per cent to 7 per cent.

Steel Foundries directors by their step express the confidence which the equipment industry generally shares of a long spell of good business. Incidentally the company is doing considerable work for the Government and at a reasonable margin of profit.

MILLIONS FOR NEW SHIPPING

NEW YORK, N. Y.—New shipping and shipbuilding concerns with authorized stock of \$19,038,000 were formed during August. Authorized capital since Jan. 1 is \$245,193,000, and \$354,160,000 since beginning of the war.

SILVER DEMAND
IS GROWING AND
PRICES HIGHER

Bullion Value of the Pure Metal in Some Countries Already Equal to Face Value of Coins

Anglo & London-Paris National Bank of San Francisco monthly circular says of silver: Apparently all the mints of the world are at work coining standard or subsidiary silver coin and demand for the metal is growing, and the price has been steadily rising. Already bullion value of the pure silver in some coins in some countries is equal to or greater than face value of the coins, and a very slight increase of

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RUSSIAN DELEGATES AND INTERNATIONAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The Russian delegates from the All-Russian Congress, Messrs. G. Erlich, I. Goldenberg, N. Roussanov, and A. Smirnov have issued a statement in the English labor press in which they write in part as follows:

"The object of the delegation is to organize an International Socialist and Labor Conference with a view of carrying on a struggle for peace."

"The Russian revolution proceeded under the double sign of the overthrow of Tsardom and of bringing the war to a conclusion. The Russian revolution has saved the democracy of the world from Tsardom, which was correctly nicknamed the European executioner, and which was a constant menace to peace and to every democratic movement. The Russian revolution, on the other hand, has created in Russia such conditions under which it has become possible to carry into effect the principles of democracy, which is also of great importance for international democracy."

"In order to strengthen the achievements of the Russian revolution, and in order that the Russian democracy may obtain the possibility of organizing in Russia a stable democratic order, the monstrous war ruining humanity must give place to peace. Having put forward from the first days of the revolution the watchword of a struggle for peace, the overwhelming majority of the revolutionary democracy in Russia has never, even for a solitary moment, inclined to the idea of a separate peace with the central powers, and has always considered a peace on an international scale, a peace concluded under the pressure brought by peoples freed from the domination of imperialistic hypnotism, peoples who are taking their destinies into their own hands."

"One of the foremost problems which the revolutionary democracy of Russia, as represented by their organs—the councils of workers and soldiers delegates—have taken upon themselves to solve was the problem of the reestablishment of the Socialist International and the organization of the masses of the peoples for a struggle for peace."

"The Petrograd Council of the Workers and Soldiers Delegates has taken upon itself the initiative of convening the International Socialist Conference, the All-Russian Conference of the Councils, at which close on 20,000,000 of democratic electors were represented, had sanctioned the initiative of the Petrograd Council. The delegation sent by this conference abroad for the purpose of organizing the congress has entered at Stockholm into communications with the Dutch-Scandinavian Committee and with the International Socialist Commission of Bern."

"The delegation had secured the cooperation of the Dutch-Scandinavian Committee, and the conference is being convened at the present moment with active participation of the said committee. As far as the organizations and parties affiliated to the Zimmerwald Committee are concerned, the question of their participation in a general congress will be decided at the conference of these parties, which is going to be held at Stockholm five days before the general congress. However, the largest of these parties have already expressed their agreement to take part in the general congress."

"The organizers of the international congress are convening the latter in order to bring the world-war to an end and the international has to bring about a renunciation on the part of all Socialist parties and all labor organizations of cooperation with those of their governments who will either refuse to declare their war aims, or with those who are openly or secretly put-

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ting forward imperialistic aims or declining to renounce same."

Their stay in London, the Russian delegation state, has added to their conviction that the Stockholm conference will take place. The delegates then comment on the position of the Labor Party, and refer to the national conference to take place in London to decide whether or not the Labor Party will take part in the international conference at Stockholm. They then explain their reasons for considering the convening of the London conference superfluous, which is briefly because they consider that only an international conference uniting all Socialist and labor organizations in one common effort can lead to peace. Nevertheless, they state, should such a congress take place, they will attend the same; but with the sole purpose of getting information and in order to put forward their view.

The statement concludes:
"The delegation cherishes the firm hope that the idea of a real democratic peace, without annexations and indemnities, on the basis of the right of the people to dispose of their own destinies, an idea in the name of which the International Conference is being convened, will meet with the warm sympathy of the glorious English working classes, and that, supported by their powerful organizations, they will give the most energetic support to the fight for the realization and carrying into effect of this idea in life, without faltering before any obstacles which undoubtedly will be placed in their way by the imperialistic circles in England."

BRIGHT PROSPECT FOR PORT OF ROME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy—An article in the Idea Nazionale draws attention to the great significance of the decision to reconstruct the port of Ostia and to the bearing that it will have on the future of Rome. A project had also, the article states, been formed for the construction of a navigable canal connecting Rome with the sea, but this idea had not been found practicable and it had been abandoned as likely to delay the accomplishment of the other work. If, however, time should show that such a canal was needed, there would be nothing about the present undertaking which would prevent such a scheme from being set on foot. The question of the construction of the port of Ostia was bound up with the problem of Italian internal navigation to which much attention had been given of late years. Since 1906 the subject had been studied by a

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special commission of experts appointed by the Government who had drawn up a voluminous and important report which included a survey of all the navigable waterways of Italy. Among these waterways the most important were those from Milan to Venice, making use of the river Po, and from the sea to Orto, by way of the Tiber and thence by the Nera as far as Terni. But while on the Po conditions as regards navigation were not especially favorable, and to make them so very large works would have to be carried out, on the Tiber comparatively small undertakings would be sufficient to make an excellent waterway. The Po was already connected with a very good harbor at Venice, but the construction of a large port on the coast with which the Tiber could be connected and into which big ships could enter was an absolute necessity.

The Commune of Rome deserved praise, the writer of the article declared, for the way in which it had followed the example set by Milan in constructing a waterway between that city and Venice, and by Venice in the enlargement of her port, and in demanding concessions for the construction of a port at Ostia. Later a short canal between the Tiber and the port might be made. No one could ignore the effect which this harbor might have on the future of Rome. Not only would it make it possible to provision the city far more economically, but the towns in the valley of the Tiber

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would also be the gainers. The article ends by saying that just as the triumph of ancient Rome weighed anchor in the port of Ostia and went out carrying the Roman legions to the conquest of the world, so the great modern vessels would go out from the port, which would be the port of Rome, the capital of Italy, to conquer the markets of the world.

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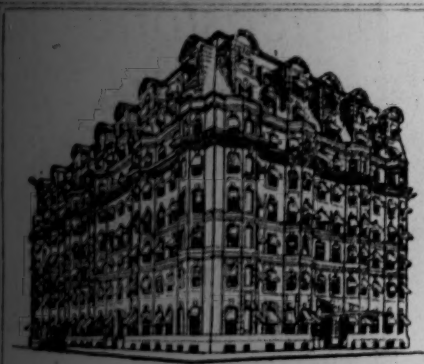
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PLAN FOR FLOOD PROTECTION

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Cooperative action by San Bernardino, Riverside and Orange counties for flood control along the Santa Ana River from the mountains to the sea is the aim of the Antismoke Water Protection League of the Anaheim section, says a correspondent of the Tribune.

CALL TO SAVE POTATO CROP

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—A call to save Pennsylvania's bumper crop of 28,000,000 bushels of potatoes from the hands of food pirates, says the North American, has been issued by Howard Heinz, chairman of the food department of the State Public Safety Committee.

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BOSTON JOURNAL—Donald MacMillan's records of a three-years Arctic journey fail to furnish a thrill in these stirring war times, but they nevertheless meet instant scientific recognition and curiosity. MacMillan's fame is secure. He is being saved for a later and more tranquil day. MacMillan is still a young man, and he intends to go back to the mysterious North. He is the legitimate successor of Peary, his former leader, and, like Peary, he may return again and again Peary's dash to the pole was a vast educational drive; it led to what promise the final conquest of the Arctic. There are few sources of adventure left after the battlefield. But this generation will see the Arctic mapped like a suburban cow pasture. Peary saw only the edge of the unknown.

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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

Making Ugly China Beautiful

How many times have you longed to remove those hideous, red, cabbage-like flowers from that tall jar in the attic, so that you could use it as a floor piece in your artistic new home? But, did you ever get to the point of trying? For it really can be done. It does sound like a fairy tale, but it is the kind that comes true.

"There is no longer any necessity of eating a simple dinner of meat and vegetables from plates already covered over with pink wild roses and thorny trailing blackberry vines, for it is quite possible to remove those outrageous ideas of decoration and substitute something truly artistic in their place," so Miss Frances Marquard told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, who had found the way up into her sky-lighted studio, where a big kiln takes the place of the ancient Venetian throne chair which some studios boast, and where she'll after shelf of china in various stages of decoration, as well as some beautiful finished pieces and others still untouched, fill the walls. This is a real workshop, as its occupant explained.

"Yes," she continued, "if you have a piece of china that is of a good shape, but has an ugly decoration upon it, there is no reason why that unkind design should not be removed. It may be taken off by means of certain acids. That will leave a matt surface and the vase or jar, or whatever it is, can be lustered and made artistic and beautiful, as well as useful. This can be done quite successfully. Fortunately, we have advanced from the cabbage rose stage, as regards our china, and the tendency today is toward plain colors. To be sure, some decoration is used, but that is simple and conventional. The improvement has been marked of late.

"Perhaps you have a tall, old vase put away. Its shape is lovely, but its surface is so disfigured with inartistic designs that you cannot bear to have it around—it does not harmonize with your home at any point, yet, as you admit, it is good china, and of an exceedingly graceful shape and you do not feel quite right about throwing it away. Have the offensive decoration removed and the case covered with luster, a beautiful, soft, deep blue, with a faint silvery sheen over it, perhaps, to match the walls and hangings of your drawing room. Suppose you were looking for a handsome lamp for your table. Why not turn this vase— it is tall and wide at the neck—into an electrolux? You can buy the necessary fixtures, and have them adjusted with little trouble.

"It is possible to do this with almost any vase and cover it with a luster, to match the color scheme of your room. Sometimes the decoration may be such that you would like to cover the whole thing with luster, but not remove the design. Just look at this bowl!" The artist took from the cabinet behind her a broad bowl, also of blue, a deep, misty, gray blue, with a softly veiled border of grapes around the edge and a circle filled solidly with them, at

the bottom of it. "This was a pale blue originally," she explained, "and the grapes stood out away from it. But the design was good, so I left it untouched. Covered over in this darker solid color, it shows through in soft, rich tones and makes an artistic bowl. I think. The effect is lovely. It is not possible to make any hard and fast rules about this; it requires judgment. Many designs might well be kept and covered in this way, with interesting results.

"Luster ware is beautiful and a satisfactory medium of expression, I find. My work in it came about rather curiously. I had been working in enamels chiefly when, one day, a young man who came to my workshop for something told me about a new little shop that was about to be opened. He asked me if I would not send some of my work down there to be sold. He said they wanted beautiful, artistic things, but not too expensive. I knew that my enamels would not do; that work is too costly. As I was wondering what I should send him, the thought of luster ware came into my head. I had not heard of any revival of luster, although I did know that a great deal of it was made and used 10 or 15 years ago. At the time I had thought that it was ugly, because it was so ornate. So I made a few things in luster and enjoyed the work very much indeed. Incidentally, it went well, too, and rapidly. Now I am devoting the greater part of my time to it.

"It is interesting to have some woman come to me, bringing a sample of her wall paper, and ask me to make her a jar or lamp or vase or anything of the sort to match. And it is interesting to do dining room china, to harmonize with a certain given color scheme. Luster may be had in any shade. Just look at this lavender— isn't it exquisite? And this shallow mauve tray, of which the luster is such a lovely pinky lavender? Delicate pink flowers are beautiful in it; so are scarabias. Do you know them? They resemble somewhat a big cornflower and are fluffy and dainty, coming in various shades of lavender and also in white.

"One can get lovely effects in the shades of yellow and orange; they seem, some of them, to be almost like concentrated sunshine. Also, the opalescent tints and soft rainbow effects are fascinating to work with. Here is a beautiful green, too; it is a lemonade set for a country house." Miss Marquard took from the cabinet an odd-shaped pitcher, broad and rather low, in a sort of paneled style of a grayish green luster, and with it a generous collection of mugs, having the same lines and convenient handles, and set them on the table before her caller.

"The peacock shades of blue and green, being used so much by interior decorators today, are lovely in luster, too," she continued.

"Any woman, who really wants to, can have things that are harmonious and in good taste in her home. Many

have an idea that all these beautiful things are costly; but that is not true. They need not be. Many a woman can do the work for herself, with a little help, and in that way have much that she might not feel like buying. If she learns to work with luster or to simple designing, she may make over, redecorate, any of her own china and vases that she wishes to or she may do new ones, according to her taste. It is an interesting fact, and one which is gratifying, not only to artists but to all lovers of beauty, that the wave of good taste rolling over the country includes the choosing of china. Formerly people bought any kind of china which they happened to like, which appealed to them at the moment, irrespective of the color scheme of their dining room. Now they are learning that an artistic home requires that the dishes, as well as other furnishings, must all be in harmony. They realize that it is poor economy to buy a thing merely because it is pretty. It must bear some relation to the home, in order to find a welcome place in it."

A Bedsprad of Bobbin Lace



Courtesy The Sybil Carter Indian Lace Association

Did you ever try making bobbin lace? If so, you can perhaps understand, partially, at least, how much thought and time and care and skill accompanied the labor required to make a whole bedsprad of such a delicate fabric. The illustration shows one corner of such a spread, and a most exquisite thing it is. This was made, not by European artisans, skilled, as were their mothers before them, in welding the bobbin and gosamer-like threads, as one is inclined to take for granted without thinking much about it; but, rather, by Indian women lace-makers on reservations in the United States.

There are many skilled craftsmen among the various Indian tribes of the country, and the lace that they make compares favorably with that which has been made for centuries by the lace makers of the old world. The patterns which they use, the designs, that is, have been chosen for them most carefully from the best that are to be had, by an association of women lace-makers in New York City. This organization has, for many years, been interested in the problem of the Indian woman on the reservation,—the

woman who has been taught in the Government school but has, apparently, no chance to earn any money. In order to help these women, who have some leisure every day from their household duties, to earn something without going outside of their homes, they send teachers supplied with the necessary materials, to the various reservations to teach them to make lace, which they then buy from them and sell at their eastern headquarters.

A group of the most skilled women workers in two tribes, the names of which are familiar to those who have read the tales of the Indians of this western country, the Oneidas and the Sioux, made this spread. They did not do it all in one piece, that would have been quite impossible. Instead, they made it in eight long strips, which the most skilled of all put together so cleverly that no one, unless she herself were a most talented lace-maker, could detect the joinings. Altogether, it is a most beautiful thing, a thing that any lover of exquisite and delicate handicraft would be delighted to own, although few, probably, would care to undertake the fabrication of so large a piece of bobbin lace.

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What to Do With Surplus Fruit

There are various combinations of fruits and spices, which make pleasing additions to the luncheon or dinner table, when the fresh fruits of which they were made are not in season. Here are a few recipes, tried and approved by different housekeepers:

Spiced Grapes—Wash the grapes and put in a kettle over the fire, with a very little water. Let them boil until they are quite cooked to pieces, then rub them through a sieve. Weigh the fruit then, and add 1 pound of sugar to each pound of fruit. To every three pounds, allow ½ pint of vinegar and 1 tablespoon each of cinnamon, cloves, and allspice. Boil until thick enough for jelly, stirring constantly.

Grape Pickle Jelly—Wash, remove the skins and cook the pulp of 8 quarts of sweet grapes. Cook the pulp and strain. Put the skins in a kettle with 1 pint of vinegar, 2 tablespoons of whole cloves and 2 tablespoons of allspice, and boil gently for 2 hours. Then add the pulp and 7 pounds of brown sugar and boil the mixture slowly, until it jellies, and pour into jars.

Spiced Blackberries—For 7 pounds of the berries, prepare a sirup made by boiling together 4 pounds of sugar, 1 pint of vinegar and 1 tablespoon each of ground cloves and cinnamon. Put the berries in a large jar or crock, boil the sirup, and pour over them the boiling sirup, and let stand over night. The next day, drain off

the sirup and pour it over them again; repeat this for three or four days.

Spiced Apple Jelly—Wash ½ peck of sour apples, remove stems and cut in quarters. Put them in the preserving kettle, with 2 quarts of vinegar, and cook until soft. When very soft, remove from the fire and strain. Return to the kettle, add 1 ounce of stick cinnamon and ½ ounce of whole cloves, and cook for 20 minutes. Strain a second time, measure and add to the juice, and cook until it jellies, which should be in about 10 minutes or so.

Green Grape Conserve—Wash well 5 pounds of green grapes, halve them and remove the seeds. Pare off carefully—or grate off—the yellow rind of 3 oranges, being careful not to get any of the white skin. Put this yellow rind with the grapes and 1½ pounds of seeded raisins through the meat chopper, grinding them very fine. Add 4 pounds of granulated sugar and the juice of the 3 oranges and cook for 45 minutes, then pour into jelly glasses and seal with melted paraffin.

Plum Conserve—Wash the plums and remove stones. To 6 pounds of the fruit, allow 6 pounds of sugar, 4 oranges, 2 pounds of English walnuts and 2 pounds of seeded raisins. Put the whole plums in a preserving kettle over the fire and add just enough water to cover them. Let them boil gently until they are so tender that the stones may be removed. Skim these out and, to the skins and pulp, add the 4 oranges

A Good Southern Recipe for Gingerbread

The ingredients for this dish are 1 cup of molasses, 1 cup of sugar, 1 cup of butter and lard mixed, 2 eggs, 1 cup of milk, 3 cups of flour, 1 tablespoon of ginger, 1 tablespoon of cinnamon, 1 tablespoon of cloves, and 1 teaspoon of soda, dissolved in ¼ cup of hot water. Mix all the ingredients together and add soda and the well-beaten eggs last. This, as one may see, is an old-fashioned recipe, for the modern cooks usually sift the dry ingredients together; so, according to modern methods, the soda should be sifted with the flour. This recipe will make two good-sized cakes.

Fried Peaches for Luncheon

Did you ever try these? Choose large, smooth peaches, peel them and remove the stones. Place pit side down in a spider, with plenty of sweet butter, and fry gently. When almost tender, turn them over and fill the holes with sugar. Let them cook until quite tender, then serve hot.

Problems in Home Selection

At this time of the year an observant person may see, wandering about the city or town, people seeking an abiding place for the coming year. On the choice made in location, surroundings, and interior conditions of the house or apartment much of the comfort of the family depends. A few hints from those who have studied these things may help to solve the problem.

"First of all," advises one authority, "do not be inveigled into buying your furniture before you decide upon your abode, just because, at this season, such splendid bargains may be had in household furnishings of all kinds. This is the height of folly. Instead, before starting out to get the apartment or house, go through a process of elimination of the clutter in your own thought regarding what you want. A settled idea goes a long way toward getting a settled abode."

If you have already on hand furniture, curtains and pictures, that is one thing which must be taken into consideration in choosing the apartment or house. Some kinds of furnishings look well in high ceilings, light rooms and some do not. One must think of what one wishes to bring out in a home. If unhampered by furniture, this is more easy of realization; but, if there is furniture which must be used, then many things enter into the decision. Let us begin with the woodwork, windows and door spaces, and the ceilings. If one is to emphasize structural lines, the proportions should be good. If the wood is beautiful, then the curtains must hide as little as possible of the lines. If the opposite is true, then much can be made of the curtains. If one wishes to emphasize the wall spaces, this can be effected by means of contrast between walls and woodwork. Either have the woodwork some dull or dark color, with light-colored walls, or just the reverse. If, as is true of so much of the present day woodwork in apartments, there is a need to subordinate the woodwork, make the walls and woodwork almost blend into each other in color. This neutral coloring often gives distinction to an otherwise mediocre room.

You may find just the right arrangement of rooms and location, yet altogether too low for your furnishings. This can be easily remedied by emphasizing vertical lines, raising the pictures to the ceiling, using striped paper and tall furniture. Your curtains need not be expensive, but they should be long and straight. On the other hand, if your furniture is Queen Anne or of a later period, and the ceiling high, the curtains must be short, drawn back at the sides, the picture rail dropped, and, where possible, low built-in bookcases used. Placed wall paper helps to lower the effect; but with pictures it is not good.

With the many good, cheap dyeing materials and stains for furniture and woodwork, the color scheme need not trouble the homemaker. The scheme chosen will have to depend, of course, in case of furniture already on hand, upon the upholstery. The wall paper and curtains have to harmonize with the upholstery and rugs. As the former are more easily changed, it is best to consider the latter as the basis. As to walls, one authority advises neutral walls, getting color from rugs, upholstery and curtains. The same authority says that, where the rooms are much exposed to the sunlight, tans or yellows are best. The dark colors absorb the light, thus increasing the lighting bill. She also advises tinted plaster walls, as far as possible; if papers are used, gray always makes a good ground. Blue is especially poor, from the point of view of wearing quality and light.

Every room needs a contrast. There should be a predominating color and everything else graded to it. Usually nature is safe to follow in this respect, running the color scheme from dark or neutral to lighter, as your eye travels over a room and up. It is safest to take the living room as the dominant key and work from this, if it is an apartment. It is advised by many interior decorators that the walls all be treated alike or similarly. These can easily be made to fit one's

furniture. There is absolute need of congruity in the character of the woodwork, walls, and furniture, if there is to be a sense of peace and rest in the rooms. It is possible to remove ugly chandeliers and mantel shelves, and have side lighting put in, before the lease is signed. "If the walls, woodwork, mantel, and fireplace are of lovely gray or tan," advises Miss Mary Quinn, of the Pratt Institute, in her chatty little book, "Planning and Furnishing the Home," "the rugs of plain velvet, warm green in color, the curtains may be of chintz patterned with green foliage, or in soft green silk, hung straight at the side of the windows, and the beginnings of a restful, harmonious room. There may be a blue vase or an orange one on the mantel, a few cushions of the same, another plain vase with flowers in it, a growing plant, a bowl of goldfish; any one or two of these will give all the variety and accent that is necessary."

Of an old-fashioned house in the country, and its possibilities in the making-over, the same author gives the following, which may help, if the problem be an old house to fit up for an abode:

"There is an old house in the country which has been made over into a summer home by two ingenious workingwomen. They found that the expense of reflooring the living room and hall made new floors in the dining room and bedrooms impossible for the first few years, yet they could not put up with the old floors. They purchased heavy, tough wrapping paper, dark in color, and after all the cracks had been filled, they papered the floor, covering it entirely, using only ordinary floor paste. Over the dining room floor, when thoroughly dry, they put two coats of varnish; over the bedroom and upstairs hall floors, they put two coats of paint. The results were not only good looking floors, which were easily cared for, but, at the end of eight years, the dining room had been varnished only four times and the bedrooms and hall had been promised a new coat of paint for the next season."

So much, in fact, can be done by the homemaker to redit an apartment or house to her belongings, that there is little excuse, in these days of helpful textbooks, for the home to be an unattractive background for the members of the family and their belongings. There is a steady growth of knowledge in these matters, and a little time and forethought in planning would save much unpleasant afterthought and discomfort. "The first impression a house gives is a fair indication of the success of its furnishings," says Miss Quinn. "If it seems cheerful and well ordered, we know that whoever had the furnishing in hand planned well and took pleasure in carrying out the plan. Is it restful? Is the color harmonious and pleasing? If so, there was thought of beauty, of open spaces, and simple lines, and discrimination in the selection of the color scheme."

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Holders for Handkerchiefs

"Do, please, tell me what those pretty things are," begged the hostess who was helping her guest unpack, as she lifted out several flat envelopes of beautiful, heavy paper in various colors, each little packet neatly tied with a dainty beaded cord to match.

"Those? Oh, those are my handkerchiefs! That is a new way I have invented of keeping them, or, rather, of packing them," for I do not bother with all those little cases at home. You know that one has to pack a suitcase carefully and utilize every inch of space when she is going off for a visit and does not wish to be bothered with a trunk. I find that these take up less room than a handkerchief bag or, at any rate, they seem to, because they can be distributed through various parts of the case and, of course, one does not like to pack handkerchiefs loose; it takes so long to find them when one wants them in a hurry."

"Once I had some small pieces of beautiful Japanese and Chinese paper in the house, and I wanted to use them for something. I did not know what, however. Without any definite idea or plan formulated, I made an envelope out of one piece of lovely blue—here it is, this one—I had a blue-bordered handkerchief in my pocket and there it was, the envelope made a neat and good-looking handkerchief case. In my treasure box of odds and ends, I found a piece of blue cord that matched it well and so attached one end of it to the pointed flap of the envelope, with a flattened lump of sealing wax. Then I put a blue bead at the other end and my handkerchief holder was complete. No, I did not stick the envelope together anywhere; I merely cut and folded the paper in the shape of an envelope, so that it can be unfolded at will and spread out flat; then it is not so easy to tear it."

"It has occurred to me that such holders as these would make attractive gifts. Each one might have a handkerchief beside it, perhaps one with a colored border or a bit of colored embroidery to harmonize with the holder. And I have just had an-

other idea. I think that I may stick in an extra piece of paper, plain white, as a lining for the large side of the envelope—which measures about four by six inches—and put a little delicate sachet powder in between, or, for instance, I could put some lavender out of my own garden in one made of lavender paper, and perhaps a rose-geranium leaf in a green one, if I preferred not to use powder. They are simple little things, but they really are useful and one can make them attractive with little labor."

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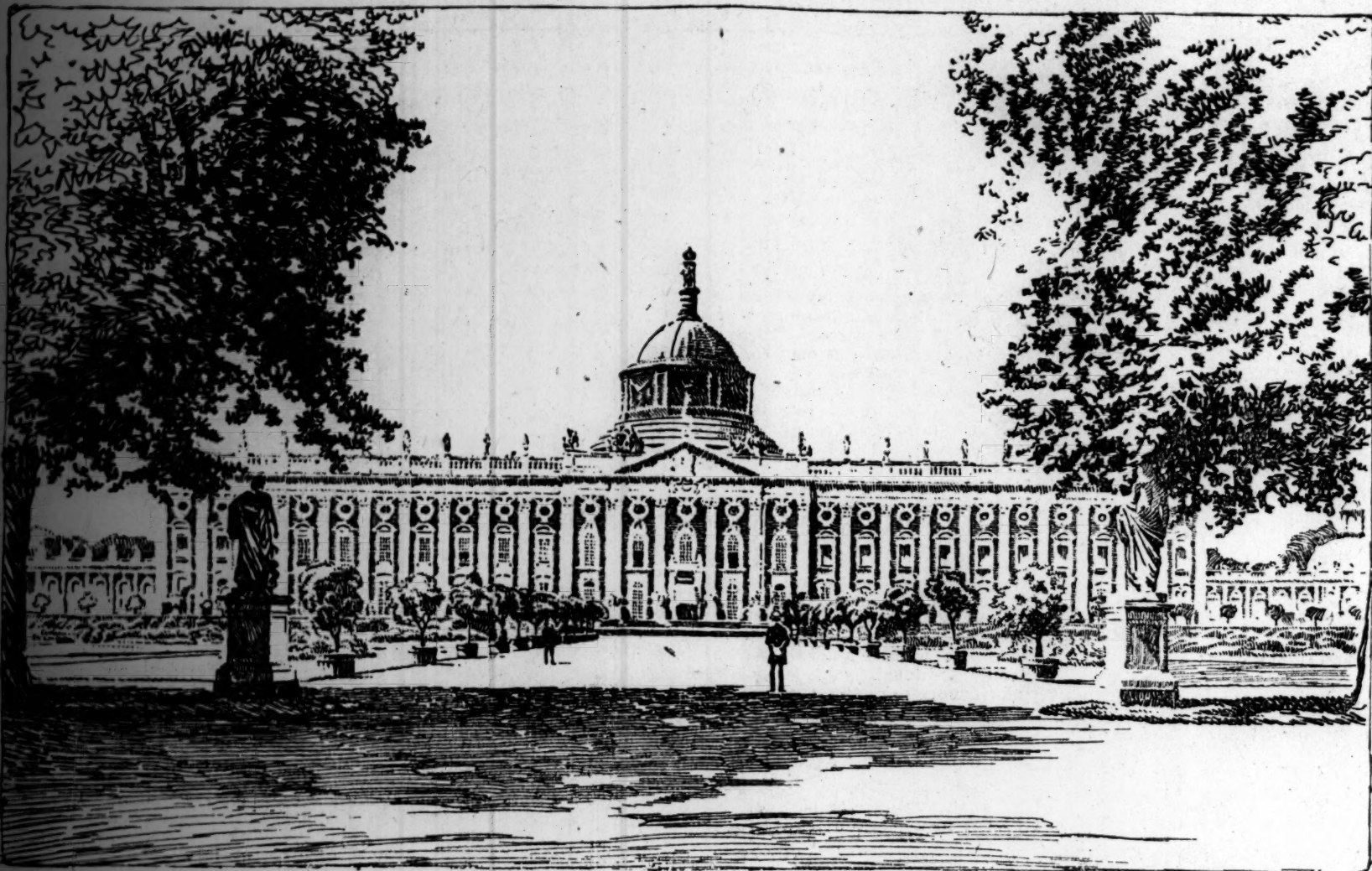
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THE HOME FORUM



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The New Palace, Potsdam

"Life in the Neues Palais at Potsdam was much more to my liking than the routine of the Berlin Schloss," writes Ethel Howard in her "Potsdam Princess," an account of her life as English governess to the Kaiser's sons. "As a general rule I was more comfortable in this palace than in any, and for a long time I occupied two delightfully large rooms. My sitting room was very beautiful. The walls were of old painted silk, the entire furniture of white enamel and gold, the doors and woodwork being decorated in the same manner. The fireplace was a fine one and bore the letter 'F' in the middle, in token of the palace having been built by Frederick the Great. Here, as in the other palaces, huge wood fires were kept burning. . . . On warm evenings at the Neues Palais, the Princes and myself usually had supper out of doors, while

Their Majesties had dinner served on the terrace a little later." "I used very much to enjoy the drives round Potsdam, but it was quite unavoidable that I should sometimes return alone in the Royal carriage, much to the annoyance and disgust of the guard; for in spite of the removal of the broad silver band with the eagle emblazoned thereon, worn by the coachman and footmen when driving Royalty, my arrival was often the cause of a needless turning out to salute. When driving, the Royal

Household, only a narrow band of silver braid is worn." "That year there were great goings on. The Emperor and Empress and many of their suite went off to Breslau for the maneuvers, at which the Tzar and Tzarina of Russia were present, it being their first public appearance in Germany since the Tzar's coronation. "Then we had a visit from that great man of China, Li Hung-chang. He had come over to represent his Emperor at the Tzar's coronation, and

afterwards visited Germany, England, and France. . . . The reviews held at Potsdam during his visit were exceptionally brilliant. There he would be seated in the Palace grounds, sheltered under a large, black umbrella, in bright sunshine, which looked remarkably out of place and extremely conspicuous in the midst of the bright uniforms surrounding him on every side.

"Another Eastern potentate who later came to visit was the King of Siam. . . . King Chulalongkorn, an exceedingly nice man, so every one said, of most delightful manners and high intellectual capacity. He had traveled a good deal, simply to see other countries, and visited all the principal cities of Europe, London among them. I was much interested when I heard he was coming to Potsdam, since I had coached his young relative, Prince Siphorn, in England prior to taking up my appointment at the German Court."

"When King Chulalongkorn, accompanied by Prince Bhurapat, a boy of about sixteen, visited Potsdam, they arrived at about 10 a. m. There was great excitement on the part of my young charges, as they had been told to address the King as 'Your Majesty,' which they punctiliously rehearsed before his arrival. They went down to meet him, and to my surprise returned quite unhappy at their respectful salutation being returned by a kiss. There was another review that day and the brilliant livery worn by the King of Siam's retinue surpassed even the gorgeousness of the full-dress uniforms of the Prussian officers. That night there was a big dinner given in King Chulalongkorn's honor."

A Well in a Desert

We are too much in the habit of looking at falsehood in its darkest associations, and through the color of its worst purposes. That indignation which we profess to feel at deceit absolute, is indeed only at deceit malicious. We resent calumny, hypocrisy, and treachery, because they harm us, not because they are untrue. Take the detraction and the mischief from the untrue, and we are little offended by it; turn it into praise, and we may be pleased with it. And yet it is not calumny nor treachery that do the largest sum of mischief in the world; they are continually crushed, and are felt only in being conquered. But it is the glistering and softly spoken lie of the politician, the provident lie of the partisan, the merciful lie of the friend, and the careless lie of each man to himself, that cast that black mystery over humanity, through which we thank any man who pierces, as we would thank one who dug a well in a desert; happy, that the thirst for truth still remains with us, even when we have willfully left the fountains of it.—John Ruskin.

"In Constantinople and the coast towns of Asia Minor they have it as a commonplace that 'anything can happen in the interior.' This idea went with him always. W. J. Childs says in his interesting volume, 'Across Asia Minor on Foot,' and it insensibly colored the prospect of each day's journey. But no morning had anticipated been so strong as on the day he left Urgub, knowing that the strange Cappadocian country lay before him. "Now," he says, "however, I was going to see unchanged haunts of the race; for I had heard of villages called almost eerie in aspect, and more like the fantasies of a disordered dream than the dwelling-place of human beings."

"We soon dropped into a narrow ravine in which trickled the beginnings of a stream with grass along its edges. . . . A little farther on, where the ravine opened out more, the low cliffs were scored and pitted by ancient chamber laid open by the rock decay. You could see the inner half of a gallery, fifty yards long and four or five feet high, stretching along the cliff's face and joining chambers which now had the appearance of caves. There were also excavations like tunnels which ran back from this gallery into the still solid rock."

"Where the ravine widened yet more, a broken isolated mass of rock, fifty or sixty feet across and fairly or more in height, stood in the midst of the open space like a rugged island in little. It, too, was honeycombed with pas-

sages and cells, of which some had been exposed by weathering as in the cliffs. While I looked at this primitive dwelling something moved in a hole close to the ground, and the head of a chubby brown-faced child appeared. It came out as much at home and unconscious of its surroundings as a slum-child in an alley, but on seeing me drew back out of sight with the startled manner and instant movement of a wild animal."

"Within a mile or so the ravine brought us to a valley, three or four hundred yards in width at this point, and something over a hundred feet in depth. The bottom was level, and the enclosing cliffs of colored rock were weathered into flowing curves. I had come into this celebrated valley, sometimes called the Valley of Guferme, about midway in its length. Reaching it thus it opened on me suddenly, and was a sight more singular than anything I had expected to find."

"I came out of the ravine, and passed between several huge cones of rock standing close together and occupied as dwellings. They had doorways at ground level, and openings as windows higher up, betokening interiors occupied by rooms and passages, to say nothing of flights of steps. They rose abruptly from the level bottom of the valley, like so many great bottles. Similar cones seemed to fill the valley hereabouts; and between two that stood a little apart near by me appeared a glimpse

"Be of Good Comfort"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOST people are aware that discordant mental conditions affect the body. Thus, for example, anger, fear, jealousy, and such like passions will derange bodily function; and without doubt if indulged in for prolonged periods they tend to produce certain types of disease. Indeed it is usually conceded that evil thinking directly produces discordant bodily effects. That is pretty generally admitted by the great majority of those who have given any thought at all to the subject.

And as with what are more commonly styled the evil passions, so it is with grief, doubt, suspense, and fear. All of these moods of the human mind affect the human body somewhat, causing it in some cases to sicken and making mankind its slave instead of keeping it the obedient servant which it ought always to be. Christian Science points out that the human body and the human mind are inseparable and shows at once how thought becomes manifest on the body. The body is but an image held in the human mind and this image becomes more or less unhealthy, or more or less healthy, according to the condition of the mind which holds it. Like the sensitive photographic plate which is so readily influenced by every gradation of light, the human body responds to human will, to human fear, and to every other human passion. It is well to be clear about this because to be ignorant of it is apt to prevent the seeing of the way out of the discomforts of human existence.

On page 445 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy writes: "Christian Science silences human will, quiets fear with Truth and Love, and illustrates the unlabored motion of the divine energy in healing the sick." The spiritual un-

derstanding of Truth and Love destroys the errors of mortal sense. And how? Christian Science teaches that God is infinite Mind. This means that there is only one Mind or one real consciousness in existence. This consciousness is perfect. Being perfect it is absolutely harmonious, without a trace of evil or error about it. The expression of perfect consciousness must be altogether without effort, frictionless, unlabored.

Now, are human beings trying to realize what such a declaration about God signifies? Do they not rather continually accept the testimony of the material senses that there is a real consciousness of evil, of disease, a consciousness synonymous with human passion, a consciousness of distress and inharmonious, which ultimately either in the suspension of life or in its destruction? It must be conceded that that depicts the position to a very great extent of the human mind. But it is all wrong. It is nothing else than a denial of God, a denial of Truth, Life or Love, because God—Truth, Life, or Love—is infinite. Every evil thought or desire, every pain acknowledged as real, is a denial of the presence of good. And the question becomes, On which side will a man place himself?

It is readily acknowledged that divided allegiance is an impossibility. No man is able to serve two masters and be faithful to both. No man can put his complete trust in God and at the same time have confidence in the opposite of good. That is the same as saying that a man has to acknowledge that only one real power exists, namely the one Mind, good, and as a corollary, that evil is not a real power but a false belief, opposed, as a belief, to good. Let a man put this knowl-

edge into practice and he will speedily prove for himself that Truth and Love destroy the evil beliefs of mortal mind, bringing comfort and peace and directly conducing to a healthier state of the human body. In his words to the church at Corinth Paul did not doubt the efficacy of the power of Truth and Love: "Be perfect, be of good comfort," he said, "be of one mind, live in peace; and the God of love and peace shall be with you." There is no other basis whereby "good comfort" and peace is assured to humanity than the fact of knowing the spiritual truth concerning the one Mind. Mind is omnipresent. Every real idea is the expression of Mind, hence all ideas are omnipresent. It is not necessary, therefore, to have to search for truth in what men call space, for all truth, all the spiritual ideas of Mind, are where men are now. Divine Love is expressed everywhere as perfect Mind; therefore it is always available to meet every human need. Reversing material sense testimony by bringing out the allness of Spirit as revealed to spiritual sense, Christian Science carries to the human race the Comforter which shall lead it into all truth.

Man is not a structure of flesh and bones with a flickering spark of intelligence within; man is the spiritual idea of God, the image or reflection of perfect Mind. Man as the spiritual idea of God is not under the sway of material belief; he is under the government of spiritual law, the obedient servant of that law; and being under perfect law, man has the protection and restfulness which perfect law insures. "Thus it is with man," Mrs. Eddy has said, "who is but the humble servant of the restful Mind, though it seems otherwise to finite sense." (Science and Health, pp. 119-120.)

How grateful mankind should be for Christian Science, which brings the truth about God as the Comforter to all human woe. The great apostle to the Gentiles expressed that gratitude well when he said: "Blessed be God, . . . who comforteth us in all our tribulation, that we may be able to comfort them which are in any trouble, by the comfort wherewith we ourselves are comforted of God." It is the true knowledge of God which brings healing, and a man is comforted when he is healed. All real healing is spiritual. Healing goes on as the false beliefs of the human mind are destroyed by Truth and Love, and as it proceeds, the peace of God, which is the "good comfort" of divine Mind, is accepted and enjoyed by mankind.

Bernard Shaw as Critic

Long before the larger public knew Bernard Shaw as a dramatist, John Freeman writes in "The Moderns," "the smaller public which reads the superior weeklies knew him as a critic. None could read him, on music, pictures, or plays, without being arrested by the sharp tone of his briefest notices. His interests have been almost equal in diversity and activity; and his activity is most clearly shown in the Saturday Review articles which have been collected into two volumes and 'introduced' to those who had read them already by Mr. James Huneker, an American gentleman whose style is that of a literary sharpshooter. Mr. Shaw is intensely interested in the theater, and this alone is sufficient to separate his work from the otiose articles of critics who are intensely interested in nothing at all."

"Trash and masterpiece alike receive Mr. Shaw's assault—for assault is his invariable method, even at his friendliest. Petulant, perverse and sometimes savage, his freedoms may have offended actor and playmaker, over inclined to regard their work a little too piously; they could only delight his readers. Mr. Shaw did much to achieve that primary miracle—the creation of an acute and honorable minority who would regard the theater with the same seriousness as others would give to a novel of Turgenyev or a portrait of Holbein. That it remains a minority is only partly his fault. Violently impatient as they often are, his criticisms yet bear a hint of restraint and compassion. It may hardly gratify a victim to be told, 'Why, man, think of the things I wouldn't say! but this casual bearingance is pure virtue in the critic, and the sense of its sheer amusement to the intelligent reader of these few hundred notices—this extraordinary mixture of rallery, contempt, perversity and despair. Mr. Shaw has, in fact, the critical faculty unusually well developed, together with a great natural combativeness. He not only sees clearly what he wants, but he sees clearly what is offered to him; and this is a gift not too common. So

He That Doeth the Will

From all vain pomps and shows,
From the pride that overflows,
And the false conceits of men;
From all the narrow rules,
And subtleties of schools,
And the craft of tongue and pen;
Bewildered in its search,
Bewildered with the cry:
Lo, here! lo, there, the Church!
Poor, sad Humanity
Through all the dust and heat
Turns back with bleeding feet,
By the weary road it came,
Unto the simple thought
By the great Master taught,
And that remaineth still:
Not he that repeateth the name,
But he that doeth the will.

—Longfellow.

Rock-Hewn Houses

of cones in hundreds in the distance, standing like tents.

"In general the cones resembled sugar-loaves in shape, but some were double, and a few showed three or even more on a single base. Some were ten feet in height, others a hundred; the greater number, however, did not exceed forty or fifty feet. But it was the multitude of them, the jostling array of them, which chiefly impressed the beholder. Nowhere did you see merely dozens, for the glance took them in by hundreds at a time; they must, indeed, have run to thousands; nor could you say exactly where they ceased. They seemed to choke the valley in the distance, and in places were so closely set that it was possible to touch two at once and yet be on a level path."

"The larger cones were hollowed out as dwellings, or for other purposes of human use, and held hundreds of inmates. There were ancient chapels with rude paintings on the walls. At least one cone was a shop. Another was a kahveh, outside of which men sitting over their coffee in morning sunlight found me a deal more surprising than anything else in the valley when I halted. . . . to taste the drink of a strange world. I asked what this village was called, and a man said it was Matyan, and carefully repeated the name several times."

"I was always in doubt what these underground dwellers were in blood and faith. Some say that living un-

derground is sure sign of a non-Moslem population, for the reason that Moslems have never required subterranean safety, and that no people would voluntarily adopt this mode of life."

"Anyone who goes among these cave-dwellers notices at once how unlike other Greeks they are in appearance, or indeed any other inhabitants of the country. They are a Christianized race, possessing perhaps a strain of Greek blood, but more closely related to some ancient people from whom they have received distinctive features and characteristics. These cave-dwellers can never have been exterminated; they are unlikely to have ever suffered more than small losses. Consider what a difficult, endless, laborious task the hunting down of such a people would be. For one thing, no possibility of ever dealing them a great blow. One small nest of dwellings might be dug out with infinite labor; but by that time the inmates would have filtered away by underground passages to some other place of safety. Nor were they ever important and offensive enough to insure a protracted effort for their destruction. Think of their present lairs, and the miles of ancient passages said to connect them, and you are convinced that these people are survivors of a race existing nowhere else. You are convinced also that, if their burrows and old monasteries and chapels and tombs could be thoroughly explored, much valuable information would come to light."

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., FRIDAY, SEPT. 7, 1917

EDITORIALS

"Willy" and "Nicky"

FROM the moment that Frederick the Great signed that remarkable will, in which he disposed, as Mr. Gerard truly states, of the Kingdom of Prussia as if it had been one of his horses, no more remarkable transaction surely has been recorded than that between his descendant, the Kaiser, and the Tzar of all the Russias for the "belgiuming," if we may be allowed to coin the word, of Denmark and the destruction of the British Empire as a great power. Frederick the Great bequeathed to his nephew "the provinces, towns, palaces, forts, fortresses, all ammunition and arsenals, all lands mine by inheritance or right of conquest, the Crown jewels, gold and silver service of plate in Berlin, country houses, collections of coins, picture galleries, gardens, etc." From this it will be seen that the Kingdom of Prussia with the conquered province of Silesia, together with all the towns and cities over which the great soldier ruled, were passed along, as Mr. Gerard says, with the same easy familiarity as the King's private stables. Now the worst of this belief of the right of a person to dispose of the destinies of countries and peoples is that it acts as an example for and incitement to future exhibitions of arbitrary power, and no better example of this could perhaps be forthcoming than the remarkable series of telegrams, which has just been unearthed amongst the Tzar's papers, and printed on another page of this paper, and which affords the evidence of the plans discussed and agreed upon by "Nicky" and "Willy" for fomenting trouble in the year 1905.

The Triple Alliance of that day was planned to attack the British Empire. The jumping-off ground was, for naval reasons, to have been Denmark; and the powers engaged, if only everything had worked for the best, in accordance with the best intentions of the best possible Emperors, were to have been Germany, Russia and France. France, it is true, was not eventually asked, but the French Republic was to have been dragged into the war, attached to the tail of the Russian comet, or, as "Willy" put it, in a telegram, dated Oct. 27, 1904, "once the German-Russian alliance was consummated, it is out of question that France on such indication would try to shirk her implicit duty towards her ally; though Delcassé is Anglophile enragé, he will be wise enough to understand that British fleet is utterly unable to have Paris." After which followed the distinctly delightful indication of the Kaiser's determination not to forget business even when engaged in pleasure, "You ought not to forget to order new ships so as to be ready with some of them when the war is over. They will be excellent persuaders during present negotiations. Our private firms will be most glad to receive your contracts." Can anybody be reasonably surprised that such sentiment should have caused "Nicky" to telegraph to "Willy," "May God help us. Heartily thanks for your loyal friendship which I trust beyond everything." The juxtaposition of the Tzar's two sentences is full of a pathetic even if of a ludicrous significance.

Two days later, the Russian Admiral, having completely lost his nerve, in the North Sea, and, taking an English fishing fleet, off the Dogger Bank, for Japanese torpedo boats, having fired on and sunk some of them, the Tzar was naturally indignant at the protests of Mr. Balfour, who was then Prime Minister, in London, and was for upholding with the Kaiser the freedom of the seas. "It is certainly high time to put a stop to this," he telegraphed to the Kaiser, "the only way, as you say, would be that Germany, Russia and France should at once unite upon arrangements to abolish English-Japanese arrogance and insolence. Would you like to lay down and form outlines of such treaty? As soon as accepted by us France is bound to join her ally."

It need hardly be said that the Kaiser was delighted with the commission, and a draft treaty was duly forwarded to the Tzar, who was so sufficiently overcome by the loyal friendship which he trusted beyond everything, as to indicate to the Kaiser that he had changed his mind about showing the treaty to France. To which the Kaiser immediately replied, "You have given me new proof of your perfect loyalty by decision not to inform France without my agreement. It is my firm conviction that it would be absolutely dangerous to inform France of treaty." Wonderful prescience! the simple fact being that, as the Kaiser went on to explain, what it would be wise to do would be to hold an unsigned treaty over the head of France as a club to force the Republic to induce her "secret ally," the United Kingdom, to keep quiet, so as not to combine its fleet with that of Japan in "an enormous maritime superiority," which, as the Kaiser put it, "would soon make short work of my small fleet." The Kaiser, it is to be observed, was getting ready.

The immediate result of these negotiations was an agreement between the Kaiser and the Tzar to declare the Baltic a closed sea. But finding that Denmark, which was vitally interested in this proposal, was as disinclined to be a party to it, as Belgium proved disinclined to permit the German armies to cross its territory, in 1914, to attack France, the decision was taken to treat Denmark as Belgium was subsequently treated. As a preliminary step, however, "Willy" made a trip to Copenhagen, where he was entertained by "Nicky's" "dear old grandfather." He quickly satisfied himself that the Danish people were quite as suspicious of his good offices as the Belgians subsequently had reason to be. Therefore, he telegraphed to the Tzar that he had come to the conclusion that it was wisest "not to touch on the subject with the Danes." The Danes, he explained, had already come to the conclusion that in the event of a war with England, Russia and Germany would immediately take steps to occupy their country during the period of the struggle. Inasmuch, however, the Kaiser pointed out, as this would guarantee the territory and

future existence of the dynasty and country, the people were slowly resigning themselves to the idea; and this spirit of resignation being exactly what the Tzar had hoped for, he had thought it better to refrain from saying anything to the "dear old grandfather," since "it is better to let the idea develop and ripen in their heads and let them draw final conclusions themselves, so that they will on their own accord be moved to lean upon us and fall in line with our two countries." The morality of the whole proceeding stands in its naked barbarity, and it is the most perfect commentary, written in advance, on the subsequent fate of Belgium.

In the end France was never told at all. Monsieur Delcassé proved so outrageously "Anglophile enragé" that he actually made an agreement with the United Kingdom at a moment when that country and Germany were at loggerheads, and when "Willy" was "doing his best" for "Nicky," France's own ally. "This is an experiment," "Willy" telegraphed, in consequence of this, to the Tzar, on the 20th of September, 1905, "which she must not repeat, and against repetition of which I must expect you to guard me." And again, "Our treaty is a very good base to build upon. We joined hands and signed before God, who heard our vows. I, therefore, think the treaty can well come into existence. What is signed is signed. God is our testator."

This then is the testament of "Willy" and "Nicky," the great twin brothers of the world's autocracy. And "Nicky" is a prisoner in his own Siberia, whilst Mr. Wilson is talking of the elimination of "Willy."

Indicted by the American Bar

SOONER or later Germany must appear in court to show cause why she should not be found guilty of a heinous crime against humanity. The time when she must plead and defend herself may still seem far off to that nation, but to the ordinary observer it appears much closer than it did three years ago. So long as the outlaw has a clear field, so long as the desperado is "shooting up" a sleeping town, so long as the criminal is running amuck, he has little thought of, and little regard for, courts, or judges, or judgments. Only when he is cornered, captured, manacled, and forced to listen and plead to the indictment, do such institutions loom large to him. Through all the dust, the confusion, the tumult, the panic, occasioned by a raid upon society, the trained lawyer calmly awaits the inevitable. He is certain that some day, tomorrow, next week, next month, maybe next year, a heavy hand will be laid upon the offender, and that, in the quiet of the court room, a statutory accounting of the culprit's responsibility will be made in the most grave and orderly fashion possible.

Thus, the American Bar Association, a body composed of the leading lawyers of the United States, anticipating the day when Germany must face the court, has drawn up an indictment, the counts of which charge her with violating the law of civilized nations, by sinking merchant ships without summons, by proclaiming a barred zone, by organizing conspiracies against the domestic peace and trade of the United States, by murdering civilians, by committing assaults on women, by wantonly destroying property and otherwise devastating abandoned territory, by looting occupied regions, by the murder of Captain Fryatt, and threats of treating other mariners as franc-tireurs, by the deportation of women and young girls, and by the sinking of hospital and supply ships sailing under safe conduct from German authorities.

These are but a few of the counts in the final indictment to the framing of which Belgium, Serbia, France, Great Britain, Italy, Russia, Rumania, and other nations will contribute both allegation and evidence. The formal accusations and the procedure looking to an accounting will, of course, extend beyond the jurisdiction of any individual country, and be made international; but the American Bar Association desires to go on record professionally in condemnation of Germany's acts. And this is why one of the greatest professional legal organizations in existence, in advance of the day of pleading, trial, and judgment, wishes the world to know that it welcomes the entry of the United States into the war, for the performance of a sheriff's duty in conjunction with the Entente Allies, and for the purpose of checking "lawless excesses and overthrowing those forms of autocracy which menace the people, security, and civilization of the whole world."

The lawyer, individually and collectively, is unable to see, as the Pope sees, how condonation can take the place of reparation, or, where this is impossible, of deep contrition and thorough reformation.

Canada and Conscription

WHEN the Governor-General affixed his signature to the Canadian Military Service Bill, the other day, and the Senate finally recorded its assent, the whole question was, at once, placed upon an entirely different footing from that which it had previously occupied. Compulsory military service, within the provisions of this act, is now the law of the land in Canada, and the act itself provides penalties of no uncertain nature for those who incite the people to resist its application, or who publish articles having for their object the incitement of those subject to the act to refuse obedience to its provisions, or to impede its application in any way.

The country is at war, and, in time of war, equity becomes more than ever an important aspect of law. Those, therefore, who control the affairs of the country and administer justice within its borders, are inclined, and rightly inclined, to be impatient of the legal quibble. And every day that passes affords proof, not only in Canada but in many other countries, of this fact, and of the further fact that the great mass of the people are ever more and more determined to support the authorities in a drastic policy of suppression against those who attempt, in any way, to impede the action of the Government in the prosecution of the war.

Now even those who opposed the passage of the Military Service Bill most determinedly, those, at any rate, who have any pretensions to be called statesmen, must

recognize that there is no possibility of repealing the act, and that, no matter which party is returned to power in Canada at the forthcoming elections, that party will be compelled by circumstances to maintain the act. A great authority on constitutional law has wisely remarked that what a statesman insists ought to be done, and declares he would do if returned to power, represents, as a rule, a very different policy from that which he does actually adopt when in office, and working under the necessity of translating his words into actions. It may fairly be ventured, therefore, that as those Canadian statesmen who have hitherto opposed conscription come, if only in imagination, under the shadow of official responsibility, they will recognize that, whatever is to be said for or against it, compulsory military service is established in Canada for the duration of the war. Those amongst them, therefore, who really place Canada and not party first, will take the next inevitable step. They will recognize the act for what, under the constitution to which they have all subscribed, it certainly is, the will of the Canadian people, and they will sink their differences and do their utmost to achieve for the act that success of which it is undoubtedly capable.

"Barney" Baruch

THERE is a great and constant temptation to become platitudinous when dealing with the careers of such men as Bernard M. Baruch, now a war councillor of the United States. For instance, one might easily be led into saying that it is the little things that count, or that existence is made up of small incidents, or that a pebble has been known to turn the course of a river, or that one thing leads to another, and so on, ad infinitum. Bernard M. Baruch, or "Barney" Baruch, as he is better known to the public, took a place in a brokerage house at \$3 a week. He did not exactly polish up the handle of the big front door, but he weighed the mails of the concern that employed him so carefully that his compensation was soon raised to \$5. Then he got a job in a small bank, at a small salary. Later, he began, in a small way, with a big bond and stock concern. At the end of six years he was able to withdraw from a partnership in that house with \$1,000,000 in his own name. Thereupon he started in business for himself, attended sedulously to his own affairs, read the newspapers carefully, and one day discovered a "but" in a speech by Mr. Lloyd George, which enabled him to go into the New York Stock Exchange and "clean up" an immense profit.

The world might never have known anything about this if he had not been named, in the course of a sensational episode, as one of those who had been apprised in advance of the forthcoming of the famous "peace note" dispatched to all the Powers by President Wilson, some time before the latter decided that the United States could not, in honor, keep out of the war. Before a committee of Congress, "Barney" Baruch testified that he had no advance knowledge whatever with regard to the peace note, but he made no attempt to conceal the fact that, from his own judgment of existing conditions, based partly upon a passage in an interview with Mr. Lloyd George, published in London about the same time, and telegraphed to New York, he made his trades on the probability that something would be said or done that might be taken to indicate, on the side of the Allies, a willingness to negotiate with the enemy. Although Mr. Lloyd George was misunderstood or misquoted, the interview contained a passage, following a "but," which seemed to intimate that, while the peace overtures made by Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg could only be rejected without qualification, the door would not be closed against a possible understanding.

This, in a measure, lets the outsider into stock exchange mysteries, but it does not alter the principal fact that "Barney" Baruch came through the inquiry with a clean bill. How pleasing this circumstance was to President Wilson very few knew at the time, but, as a matter of fact, any other outcome would have been extremely disagreeable to the Executive. The reason is not hard to give.

As Bernard M. Baruch increased in wealth he was invited to accept various honorary positions in the community where he was so well known. Thus he was given a seat in the Board of Trustees of the College of the City of New York. Here one of his closest associates was William F. McCombs, who was later to manage the campaign for the nomination and election of Woodrow Wilson in 1912. Through Mr. McCombs, Mr. Baruch met the then Governor of New Jersey, and something in the nature of a personal and political friendship sprang up between the two. Mr. Baruch first became interested in Woodrow Wilson because his friend, McCombs, was interested in him, and, as time went on, he became interested in Woodrow Wilson for his own sake, subscribed to his campaign fund, and voted for him.

Nearly five years elapsed between the preliminary campaign of 1912 for Woodrow Wilson's nomination, at Baltimore, and the appearance of President Wilson before Congress, on April 2, 1917, to ask that war might be declared existent between the United States and Germany, and in that interval Mr. Wilson was very busy in the White House, while Mr. Baruch was very busy in Wall Street. Mr. Wilson did not give Mr. Baruch a thought, perhaps, as a possible officeholder, nor, it may be presumed, did Mr. Baruch ever entertain a thought of filling an officeholder's job. But the little things previously referred to were moving, and when war was declared Mr. Wilson thought he saw where a man of "Barney" Baruch's talents might be made very useful to the country. "Barney" Baruch had all the money he could reasonably ask for. He had scored his triumphs in Wall Street. Perhaps he was tired of the game. At all events, he responded promptly to President Wilson's invitation, sold his seat in the stock exchange for \$58,000, turned the key in his office door, went home, packed a suitcase, took the express for Washington, and was soon sworn in as a member of the Council of National Defense.

It is now the particular business of "Barney" Baruch, who is now a member of the War Industries Board, to see to it that in all the larger and more important, perhaps it would be well to say, the vital, transac-

tions of the Government having to do with the business side of the war, the interests of Uncle Sam are securely safeguarded.

Notes and Comments

IT is a noticeable fact that the attitude of organized labor in the United States, since this nation entered the war, has been such as to raise both the leaders of the organization and the rank and file of the membership at least 100 per cent in the estimation of the people. Sponsored by such a man as Samuel Gompers, any State and any city will hang out the sign of welcome for a meeting of the delegates and representatives. Organized labor has stood the test.

THE presence of an autonomous Polish army on French soil, fighting at the side of the French, under its own banners, is indeed, as a distinguished Pole has put it, "the first concrete and positive act towards the realization of a Polish State." And on the Galician front the Polish Lancers win the gratitude of Korniloff by their magnificent and repeated charges at a crucial moment. The Russian general speaks of the "cavalry of the sister army," and bestows ten crosses of St. George on each squadron of the victorious regiment. Time has confirmed Kosciuszko's indignant protest at the famous but spurious "Finis Poloniae," which he was credited with at the battle of Maciejowice. Nothing but blasphemy, he termed the anecdote, and so the Polish peasants with their scythes have proved over and over again, and so the Polish soldiers are again proving, to the hilt, on the battlefields of France and of Russia.

THE Yale, the Harvard, the Old Colony, the Massachusetts, the Bunker Hill, and other passenger boats familiar to travelers between New York and Boston, either by the Sound or outside lines, are, it is announced, to be taken over by the Navy Department and converted into antisubmarine craft. It requires something of an effort to imagine them engaged in war, so peaceful has been their calling for many years; but, since they have got to do their bit, the main thing is that they shall be equipped to do it creditably.

IT is not very often that three members of one family take the town by storm simultaneously, but this is the record of the Geddeses—push-and-go Geddeses, they have been termed. Sir Eric Geddes has not long become First Lord of the British Admiralty; he has done a great many things and astonished a vast number of people since the war began; his brother, Dr. Campbell Geddes, is now the head of national recruiting on a civilian basis—to be entrusted with the writing of a fresh chapter in the history of recruiting at this stage of the proceedings is, in itself, the highest testimony to high qualities. The third Geddes to win prominence is the sister of these two brothers, Mrs. Chalmers Watson, who, after performing valuable services in France, has now become commander-in-chief of the new Women's Auxiliary Army Corps, whose numbers will, probably, quite shortly run into six figures.

THUS far in its career, the Peoples Council movement seems to have failed to develop an intrepid leader of the "General" Coxey or the Governor Waite stamp. How uninspiring is a march on Washington by the Pullman and dining-car route, compared with the tedious and eventful trek of Coxey's "Army," or the threatened stampede of Governor Waite's bebridled cavalry in Colorado! That the movement is leaderless is probably not due to thoughtless oversight. Causes worthy of the name are never so deprived, because every great movement inspires some man or some woman capable of directing it. The mob does not. Because of this the movement on Washington will probably never be more formidable than that which was attempted in Minnesota, North Dakota, and Wisconsin.

AND yet once again, Wipers! This time, we are told with all the quiet scorn of the man who knows that it is not, and never was Wipers—to the English Tommy. Wipers is an "officers' word," or a Prime Minister's word. For the Tommy who, like "Straker," has "studied," it ever was, and is still, "Eaps" or "Wye-press."

COSTA RICA, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Salvador, regardless, apparently, of what others may think, persist in talking of possible terms upon which they may unite in a Central American Federation. They seem to be fully conscious of the skepticism which such a project arouses, and the fact that this has not been permitted to interrupt their negotiations should be regarded as an encouraging sign. On the score of economy, certainly, each and all would make a great saving by consolidating their governments, and there can be no question that they would be politically stronger united than they are as individual republics.

SOME ONE has let it become known that the hat-checking privilege at a Brooklyn (N. Y.) café has been leased for \$4000 a year. Should not this fact be brought to Mr. Hoover's attention as an example of useless extravagance connected with dining? One habitual diner-out has estimated that every hat he wears costs him at least \$30, in addition to its original price, because he has to buy it back so often from the unblushing hat boys.

BRITISH COLUMBIA, which, on the 1st of October, falls into line as "dry" territory, leaves California as the only refuge of the saloon on the Pacific Coast, north of the Mexican boundary. Alaska, Oregon and Washington, with British Columbia added, form the strong line of defense. But California, although still without State-wide prohibition, is rapidly becoming dry territory. It is said that few of the states which have not enacted prohibitory laws have as many saloonless cities as California. With just a little patience, the entire process of elimination will be completed within the next few years, both in the United States and in Canada.